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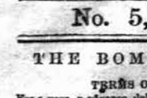

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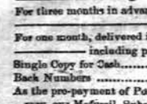

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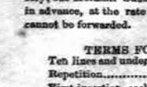

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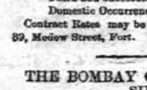

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THACKER, VINING & Co.

MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT.

MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.

THE following Selection of MATHEMATICAL DRAWING INSTRUMENTS, in Cases, has been recently received:—

No. 1.—Rosewood Case, Silver Bound, 7½ by 6 inches, containing—
Proportional Compasses.
Compasses with Moveable Points.
Hair Compasses.
Pen and Pencil Points.
Bow Pen and Pencil *for arcs of one inch radius.*
Bow Pen and Pencil *for arcs of smaller radii.*
Lengthening Bar and Turn Screws.
Two Ivory Handled Drawing Pens.
One Ivory Handled Pricker.
Knife and File.
Protractor and Parallel Ruler of Ivory.
The Instruments are by Elliott, and of very beautiful make, in electrum, price Rs. 175.

No. 2.—Rosewood Case, Silver Bound, 7½ by 5, contents similar to the above, with exception of the *Proportional Compasses and Pricker*, price Rs. 145.

No. 3.—Mahogany Case, 7¼ by 4½ containing—
A selection of excellent Instruments in Brass Compasses with Pen and Pencil Legs.
Compasses, Needle Points.
Bow Pen and Bow Pencil.
Two Ivory Handled Drawing Pens.
Parallel Ruler and Protractor in Ivory, price Rs. 48 0

The following are by PARKES, maker to the Ordnance Department:—

No. 1.—Mahogany Case, price.....Rs. 50 0
Proportional Compasses.
Compasses with moveable points.
Compasses plain.
Bow Pen.
Bow Pencil.
Pen and Pencil Legs.
Drawing Pen.
Lengthening Bar.
Ivory Parallel Ruler and Protractor.

No. 2.—Mahogany Case 32 0
The same as above, except the Proportional Compasses.

POCKET SETS.....Rs. 9 0
Compasses with shifting points Pen and Pencil Legs.

BRASS SETS in fish skin cases.....Rs. 18
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

Banks.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING, IN 10,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.

Head Office—10, *Cornhill, London.*

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman.
JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman.
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq. (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.
WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
J. HENRY REYNELL DE CASTRO, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
DEANE J. HOARE, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq. (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)

Bankers.
LONDON.....The Bank of England.
Do. .....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool. (Limited.) 8, Lothbury.
LIVERPOOL.....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool. (Limited.) "The Albany."
SCOTLAND.....The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND.....The National Bank.

The Bombay Branch has been opened for business in the premises lately occupied by the Bank of Bombay.

The Manager grants drafts at the following rates of Exchange:—

On London or Liverpool at 6 months' sight 2s. 0d. per Rup.

,,	,,	,,	4 do.	1s. 11¾d. do.
,,	,,	,,	3 do.	1s. 11¾d. do.
,,	,,	,,	2 do.	1s. 11¾d. do.
,,	,,	,,	1 do.	1s. 11¾d. do.
On Scotland			} On demand	1s. 11¾d. do.
On Ireland				

Drafts on *the Bank of England*, on *Scotland or Ireland* are issued payable *on demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank is prepared to negociate drafts payable in London or Liverpool, and will also purchase or grant Bills payable in Calcutta.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000, except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS,

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per cent per annum.

do.	9	do.	do.	5½ do. do.
do.	6	do.	do.	5 do. do.
do.	4	do.	do.	4½ do. do.
do.	3	do.	do.	4 do. do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time, if the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will *generally* be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Deposits of Rs. 100, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.

Unless money shall have been lodged 15 days prior to the Notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents, and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed "*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay.*"

R. K. W. BAKER, Manager.
Rampart Row, 17th June 1863.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848, and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000.)
RESERVE FUND.—Francs, 8,350,000 (£334,000.)

Head Office—14 *Rue Bergère, Paris.*

Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Shanghai, and Bourbon (Reunion).

London Bankers.
UNION BANK OF LONDON; MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY

Offices—23, *Rampart Row.*

THIS Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondichery, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Hongkong, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows:—

On London 6 months' sight	2s.	0¼d.	per Rupee
8 Do.	Do.	2s.	0d. ,,
On Demand		1s.	11¾d. ,,
On France 6 months' sight	frs.	2-56	cts. ,,
8 Do.	Do.	2-50	,, ,,
On Demand	,,	2-50	,, ,,

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits when not less than Rs. 1000, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, for fixed periods as may be specially arranged.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

Bombay, 25th March 1863. H. B. DAVISON, Acting Manager.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.

HEAD OFFICE.....LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG, EDINBURGH AND SYDNEY.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £192,658 17s. 8d. Rs. 19,26,588 13as. 4p.

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London on demand, and at from one to six months' sight; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exch

Commercial.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Monday, 13th July 1863.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months'sight	2s. 0¼d.
Do. Credits	Do.	do. 2s. 0⅛/16d.
Do. Documents	Do.	do. 2s. 0⅛d.
Calcutta	At sight	100½
Madras	30 days'sight	101
China	90 Do.	do. 220 per $100.

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		[ex divd.
Agra Bank	500	5 pr. ct.	140 per cent pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	4½ do.	165 prem.
Central Bank	250	2½ do.	71 prem.
Commercial Bank	200	4 do.	99 prem.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	2½ do.	49 prem.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	250	5 do.	130 prem.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	150 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	9½ do.	140 prem.
PRESS COS.			
Apollo Press Co.	11,000	1,800 per share	Rs. 26,000 p. sh.
Colaba Press Co.	3,700	300 do.	Rs. 6,000 p. sh.
Fort Press Co.	2,667	375 per share	Rs. 11,000 p. sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	350 per share	Rs. 3,500 pm. p. share.
Spinstone Land & Press Co.	6,000	250 per share	Rs. 11,000 p. sh. [prem.
RAILWAY COS.			
G. I. P. Railway Co.			
Consolidated Stock	218-3-0	pr. ct.	Rs. 12 prem.
Do. New £20 shares	139.14.0	2½ do.	Rs. 12 prem.
Bombay, Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2½ do.	Nominal.
SPINNING & WEAVING Cos.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 per share	300 disct.
Great Eastern Spin & Weaving Co.	1,100	.....	Rs. 700 disct.
Hormusjee Pittayajee Spinning & Weaving Co	550	.....	Rs. 150 disct.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	450 Rs. p. share	Rs. 175 prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	.....	Rs. 200 disct.
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000	.....	Rs. 300 disct.
Jacob Sassoon Spinning and Weaving Company Limited	125	.....	Nominal.
Bombay Port Trust Spinning Co	5,000	.....	Rs. 200 disct.
Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Company	2,500	.....	Rs. 200 prem.
Colaba Land Co.	10,000	Rs. 12,000	Rs. 20,000.
Throstle Mill Co.	4,000	.....	Rs. 2,000 disct.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan		104
,, Loan 1835-36		94
,, Loan 1842-43		
,, Loan 1854-55		
New Five per Cent. Loan		109
Five-and-a-Half Per Cent. Loan		113½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs.	10-4
Bank of England Notes	,,	10-3
Spanish Dollars	,,	349
Carolus	,,	301
Mexican Dollars	,,	325
German Crowns	,,	213
Five-franc Pieces	,,	208
Bar Silver	,,	1 06½
Gold Leaf	,,	16 10-6

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton)	£2	0s. 0d. to £2 17s. 6d.
,, (Seed)	£1	5s. 0d. to £1 10s. 0d.
To London (Cotton)	£2	0s. 0d. to £2 10s. 0d.
,, (Seed)	£2	0s. 0d to £2 5s. 0d.
To China		No enquiry.
To Clyde		
To Hull		
To Calcutta and back	Rs. 20 offered.	

(PRICES CURRENT (8th July 1863.)

COTTON at Colaba	Per candy.
Broach and Surat New (ready.)	Rs. 490 to 495
New Dhollera, (ready.)	,, 460 to 465
New Bhowngger, (ready)	,, 485 to 490
New Comrawuttee	,, 450 to 455
New Compta	,, 460 to 465
New Dharwar Sanguneer	,, 450 to 455
New Barsee and Nuggur	,, 440 to 445
New Veeravul	,, 445 to 450
New Khandeish	,, 430 to 435
New Pernaire	,, 460 to 465
New Accola	,, 470 to 475
New Mangalore	,, 493 to 495
OPIUM.—Malwa, Rs. 1,600 to 1,610.	
SEEDS.—Linseed, Khandeish...at Rs.	7 to 7-2 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guze ash	,, 7-8
Gingelly or mixed (Black	,, 32 to 33
and White)	,, 37 to 38
Niger	,, 25 to 26

Shipping.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
July 10	Marinus	Keenan	Kurrachee 5 July.
11	Surge	Andrews	Sea.

INTELLIGENCE.

Per Barque *Surge*, from Sea.—Bombay 30th June, returned having blown away her sails and having no spare ones to bend.

DEPARTURES.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	TO
July 11	Forganhall	Guthrie	Liverpool.
12	Douglas Castle	Steel	Liverpool.

PORT CLEARANCE.

The Ship *Africa*, E. Bowie, bound to Calcutta, obtained her port clearance on Saturday last.

COMMENCED LOADING.

The Ship *Shah Jahan*, for Calcutta, began to load on Saturday last.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, SATURDAY, 11TH JULY 1863.

For London.

Conway.—1 case Books, 1 case Photograph Apparatus, C. and J. Hormusjee.

Mystery.—64 pieces E. Teeth, 38 cwt. 12 lbs., Mooljee Dewjee; 438 pieces E. Teeth, 20 cwt. 1 qr. 11 lbs., Jairam Hemraj.

Shannon.—88 bales Sena Leaves, 114 cwt. Mohmud bhoy Dama.

For Liverpool.

Excellent.—300 bags Linseed, 450 cwt., Govind Hurjy; 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwts. M. Byramjee and Co.

Empire of Peace.—650 bales Cotton, 2,275 cwt. Rotlingur Dowlutgur.

Star of Brunswick.—100 bales Cotton, 300 cwt., Hurjeeroy Chooneelall; 230 bales Cotton, 805 cwt., Killick, Nixon and Co.; 350 bales Cotton, 1,225 cwt., Sapoonjee Ardasseer.

Floating Light.—350 bundles Linseed, 175 cwt., Jairam Visram.

Zuleika.—81 bales Wool, 93 cwt., Gopaldass Dharumsy; 40 bales Cotton, 140 cwt., Khuttow Valjee.

Nagasakie.—36 bales Cotton, 126 cwt., Hajee Mahomed Seedick; 5 bales Cotton, 17½ cwt., Vurudhman Poonjy.

Norah Grames.—55 bales Cotton, 192½ cwt., Sobhagchund Moolchund; 40 bales Cotton, 140 cwt., Harry Bhanjee; 105 bales Cotton, 367½ cwt., Poonsy Veljee.

Margaret Blair.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Nusserwanjee Manockjee.

Belle I'—.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Nesserwanjee Manockjee; 25 bales Cotton, 87½ cwt., Rana Royseo.

Albion.—12 bales Wool, 36 cwt., Kessowjee Arjoon.

Contest.—55 bales Cotton, 192½ cwt., Poonsy Veljee; 32 bales Cotton, 112 cwt., Lukmeedass Vulubjee.

Ssard.—655 bales Cotton, 2,292 cwt., Finlay, Clark and Co.

Queen of the East.—31 bales Cotton, 108½ cwt., Jaitha Punjoo.

For Hongkong.

Steamer *Ottawa.*—25 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Jairazbhoy Munjee and Co.; 12½ chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Mehta and Co.; 26½ chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Alladiobhoy Hubibbhoy; 6 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Dhurumsey Poonjabhoy; 34 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Cassumbhoy Nathabhoy Sons and Co.; 8 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Rugoonathdass Jugoonnath; 5 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Ahmedbhoy Hubbibhoy; 40 chests M. Opium, 139 lbs. each, Ruttonjee Eduljee; 2 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Currimbhoy Ebrahim; 51 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Jairaz Hurjee and Co.; 74 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Sewlall Mocelall; 20 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Dwarkadass Vussonjee and Co; 1 box True Pearls, Dwarkadass Vussonjee.

For Shanghai.

Steamer *Ottawa.*—10½ chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Sewlall Motecelall; 7 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Rugonathdass Jugunath; 5 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Lalljee Ruttonchund; 19 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Dhurrumsey Poonjabhoy; 18 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, P. and D. Framjee Cama and Co.

For Singapore.

Steamer *Ottawa.*—1 case Saffron, 84 lbs., Futtabhoy Ameerjee.

BENGAL.

The telegraph of June 30, announced the arrivals of the *George and Juliette*, Fardes, (port not mentioned) 12th May; *Alladdin*, Tinmouth, from London 6th March; *Racer*, Kennedy, from Melbourne 28th April; *Glen Isla*, Print, from Mauritius 1st June; *Turkey*, Pole, (port not mentioned) 12th June; *Martha*, Small, from Cape Town 3rd May; *Emanuel*, Hawkin, (port not mentioned) 9th May; *Wide, Awake, Crusader*, and *Clan Alpine*, particulars not received.

Military.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVAL.—JULY 11.

Cav., Ensign W., H. M.'s 107th Foot, to join, from Ahmednuggur.

DEPARTURE.—JULY 11.

Annesley, Major J. T., Staff Corps, on duty, to Tannah.

GARRISON ORDERS.—JULY 11TH, 1863.

BY BRIGADIER T. TAPP, C.B.

1. Thursday will be the holiday for the ensuing week.

2. The Garrison Court Martial, of which Captain Combe, 18th Regt., is President, is dissolved.

3. An European Garrison Court Martial, composed as follows, will assemble on Monday next, the 13th instant, at 11 A.M. at the Grand Arsenal, for the trial of Sub-Conductor William McDougall attached to the Ordnance Department:—

President.—Major Trower, 103rd Regt.

Members.—Captain Combe, 18th Regt. N. I., Captain Jacob, 18th Regt. N. I., Captain Herne, 103rd Regt., Captain DeVitre, 103rd Regt., one Subaltern from 103rd Regt., and one Subaltern from 18th Regt. N. I.

The names and dates of Commissions of the Subalterns warned for this duty to be taken with them to the Court.

All parties and evidences to be duly warned and they are hereby ordered to attend the Court accordingly.

4. The undermentioned Officer has obtained leave of absence:—

Lieut. Newport, attached 18th Regt. N. I., from 13th to 22nd instant, to proceed to Poona.

Bombay, Sunday, 12th July 1863.

The 18th Regt. N. I., the Officer for the Castle Guard also the Adjutant for the day to morrow.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjt. Genl.'s Office, Poona, 10th July 1863.

No. 1010, Gunner M. Dwyer, 18th Brigade Royal Artillery, is placed at the disposal of the Inspector General of Ordnance and Magazines for employment as an Assistant Turner in the Ordnance Department.

Sporting.

MYSORE RACES, 1863.

FIRST DAY, TUESDAY, 30TH JUNE.

FIRST RACE.—"*The Princess Alexandra of Denmark's Gold Cup.*" Value 5000 Rupees, given by H. H. the Rajah. For all Arabs. Weight for age, 2½ miles. Winners once 7 lbs., twice 12 lbs. oftener one stone extra. Horses to have never started and maidens imported subsequent to September 1861, allowed 3 lbs. 5 G. M. for horses named on or before 1st March, 10 G. M. on or before 1st May, and 15 G. M. on or before the 1st June, when the Race closed: with a Sweepstakes of 20 G. M. for horses declared to start.

Mr. Campbell's.....g. a. h. Grey leg ...10st. .....Brewty... 1
Mahomed Bawker's. g. a. h. Jechna.....8st. 9lbs. Gooch .. 2
H. H. Aga Khan's...b. a. h. Ali Shah ...10st. .....Calton... 3
Major Montague's...g. a. h. Hermit ...10st. .....Irvine... 4
H. H. Aga Khan's...b. a. h. Sulliman...10st. .....Syed ... 5

TIME.—2 last Miles—4—9, Won in a canter.

SECOND RACE.—"*Give and take Plate*" of 15 G. M. H. F. with 20 G. M. added by H. H. the Rajah. For all Arabs. Weight for age and inches 1½ Miles. Heats. Closed on the 1st March and name the day before the Race.

Mr. Campbell's.....c. a. g. Prince of Wales 8st. 2lb. Brewty. 1
Mr. McLeod's ...c. a g. El. Hakim.....8st. 4lb. Gough... 2

Declared 2lbs. over—good race.

TIME,—1st heat 3-5.
2nd heat 3-6.

THIRD RACE.—"*Colonial Maiden Stakes*" 40 G. M. from H. H. the Rajah. For all Maiden horses. Weight for age, 1½ Miles. 5 G. M. for horses named on or before 1st March, 10 G. M. between that date and the 1st May when the Race closed; with Sweepstakes of 15 G. M. for each horse declared to start.

Mr. Campbell's.....b. a. h. Glendarnel...9st ...Brewty... 1
H. H. Aga Khan's ...g. a. h. Jarian ...8st. 12lbs. Syed... 2

TIME.—3-3—Won easy.

FREDERICK GRAY, Major,
Secretary Mysore Races.

—*Madras Times, July* 6.]

Letter to the Editor.

THE BOMBAY POLICE.

SIR,—As your remarks about the Native Police force of this Island in one of your late issues have called forth a very intemperate and ungenerous attack not only on your views, (which are, I believe, perfectly true, as I presently mean to show) but on the motives which led you to pen them, I, as a native, feel myself bound to declare my views on the same. As for the truth of your contemporary's remarks, I believe, it is not very difficult to see that his very arguments serve as a refutation of his unfounded imputations. Is it unreasonable to suppose that the writer in his attempt to charge you with personal motives was, but reflecting the sentiments of his own mind, doubly guilty on the same point. It is certain that the native policemen now-a-days do not act as they should. I will give one instance which is known to all persons who walk with their eyes open, to illustrate my statement. If the police see a poor wretched hack buggy driver going at a rapid rate they will run after him and marshal him and his ugly vehicle to the nearest chowky, but when a fast young Khoja, Parsee, or Bhatia, drives his buggy at a rate scarcely inferior to that of a railway train, the policemen stand gaping, perhaps admiring the speed of the noble beast dexterously managed by the gay gentleman. I ask the defender of the police have not there been serious complaints for the last two years about the reckless driving of certain persons other than *hackwallas*? and how many such persons have been brought before the Magistrates? Do we not now and then read of Rama Gopall or some such fellow fined by a Magistrate for driving his bullock hackery at a pace showing a want of due regard on his part for the safety of the lives and limbs of Her Majesty's loyal subjects? Now, if fast bullocks, whose greatest speed cannot equal the moderate pace of an ordinary good horse, endanger the lives of people, how much more is the same danger to be apprehended from the furious speed of a high cast Arab or a huge Khandaree urged on by a foolish driver a young native Sett? And now whose fault is it that such fast drivers are not brought to justice and taught a lesson before a Magistrate, every right thinking person will easily guess; even your worthy cantemporary determined as he is to defend the police will see who is to blame in the matter. If these so-called preservers of peace can on the public road so shamelessly make fish of one and flesh of another, how much more so will they act when cases of assault and other minor offences occur between persons of different social grades far from public gaze. Of course right or wrong, the poorer man in the case must be the victim of the police. Such a state of things is no do ubt highly calculated to engender a want of confidence in the police in the minds of native gentlemen, rich or poor, of unquestioned respectability.

As for the writer's defence of Mr. Forjett, the latter may well exclaim to be saved from his defender. The writer acknowledges that Mr. Forjett is guilty of some illegal acts, a weakne ss fatal to the reputation of any public officer, and palliates them on the ground of necessity. But where are to be found persons guilty of this weakness but will put in a plea of necessity? Will not Colonel Crawley declare that necessity for military discipline led him to exercise the unnecessary severity with which he is charged towards the late Sergeant Major Lilley? and will his plea be accepted by the English public if his acts be illegal? Is the outcry raised against the Federal American Government for unconstitutional and illegal acts of its servants a disengenuous attempt to thwart its action? Was not the Trent affair denounced as a most illegal and unjust act, and yet what body of men in the present day can plead a greater and more urgent case of necessity than Messrs. Lincoln, Staunton & Co. of Washington, United States? Nothing but law can destroy law and there are cases where a modification of a certain existing law is required; but this can be done not by murdering the old law but by constitutionally depriving it of the authority which its framers gave it, otherwise the whole fabric of society will go to pieces in a very short time in spite of essays on necessity published by interested journalists. I hope you will publish this and show by your powerful pen that nothing is above LAW.

Births, Marriages, & Deaths.

No notice of a Domestic Occurrence can be inserted unless authenticated by the name and address of the sender.

BIRTHS.

At Chowpatty, on the 12th July, the wife of Mr. Thomas Wood, Assistant Storekeeper G. I. P. Railway, of a son.

At Calcutta, on the 30th June, the wife of E. Stewart, Esq., Deputy Magistrate and Collector, Commercolly, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

At St. Paul's Cathedral, on the 29th June, by the Revd. Horatio Moule, Capt, Æneas Perkins, Royal (Bengal) Engineers, to Janette Wilhelmina Cathery, only daughter of Werner Cathery, Esq.

Post Office Notices.

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's Steamer *Ottawa*, will be closed THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 13th July 1863, at 6 o'clock P.M. A Packet for late Letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual Fee, until 7 A.M. on the 14th July.

Letters, &c. for Australia will be despatched by this opportunity.

ZANZIBAR MAIL.

The Mails for Zanzibar, per Barque *Bon Accord*, will be closed on or about the 15th instant.

The Mails for Zanzibar, per Ship *Kent*, will be closed on or about the 16th instant.

MAILS TO MUSCAT VIA KURRACHEE.

Mails from Bombay for Muscat will in future be sent via Kurrachee by the Mid-monthly and other Steamers to that place, and thence forwarded by Begla to Muscat, when Steamers are not available.

ZANZIBAR MAIL.

A Mail for Zanzibar will be made up at this Office and despatched *viâ* Aden (except in June, July, and August), by the last Overland Steamer of each month. The usual Steam postage must be prepaid.

DELIVERY OF MAILS.

As it is necessary under orders from the Secretary to the London General Post Office, that the Overland Mails from Bombay be always on board the Contract Steamers before 10 A.M., and as the dates of departure will, in future, fall on the same days with those for the China Mails, the public are hereby informed that the first or morning delivery of local Mails will not be made on those days until after 10 A.M.

The Printing and Publishing Offices of the BOMBAY GAZETTE *have been* REMOVED *to the* NEW HOUSE, No. 39, MEDOW STREET, FORT, *opposite Military Square.*

Bombay, June 16, 1863.

CALENDAR.—JULY, 1863.

New Moon	Thursday	16h.	3h. 44.6m. A.M.
First Quarter	Friday	24h.	2h. 23.4m. A.M.
Full Moon	Thursday	30h.	6h. 24.1m. P.M.

Days.	Date.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour Morn.	High Water Bombay Harbour Even.	Evening Gun Fired.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Mon.	13	Twilight ends at 8-2.	5 31	6 40	9 11	9 42	
Tues.	14	Uranus rises at 3-27.	5 32	6 39	10 9	10 32	
Wed.	15	St. Swithin.	5 32	6 39	10 55	11 13	
Thur.	16	Mars rises at 7.33.	5 32	6 39	11 33	11 52	
Fri.	17	Mars sets at 2.23.	5 32	6 39	0 9	0 24	
Sat.	18	Uranus sets at 4.29.	5 33	6 39	0 41	0 57	
Sun.	19	7th Sunday after Trinity.	5 33	6 39	1 13	1 29	

Date 10th July 1863. Time—8h. 1m. 30.2s.

CHRONOLOGY OF REMARKABLE EVENTS.

Monday 13th.—Peace of Utrecht, 1713.—First Council held in Sydney, 1839.—Duke of Orleans killed, 1842.

Tuesday 14th.—First French Revolution, the Bastile destroyed, 1789.—Ecteoram destroyed by a second earthquake; immense loss of life, 1859.

Wednesday 15th.—Buonsparte surrendered to Captain Maitland, 1815.—Massacre of English women and children at Cawnpore by Nana Saheb, 1857.

Thursday 16th.—Sir Joshua Reynolds born, 1723.

Friday 17th.—Isaac Watts born, 1674.—Cawpore retaken by General Havelock, 1857.

Saturday 18th.—Petrarch, the celebrated Italian poet died, 1374.

Sunday 19th.—Second Battle of Cutwa, 1763.—Princess Augusta of Cambridge born, 1822.—Lord Elphinstone died, 1860.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

List of Undelivered Messages on the 11th July.

From Galle to Barnaby Naval, Agent Post Office, Sukker to Khoosaljee and Joonsherjee (Jomsetjee) Saith, Pallee through Deesa to Mehta Saturdass at the Store of Matheeshaw Shett, Belgaum to Chandkhan Bungreewalla, care of Erbhuderanza bin Mondweranza, Poona to Major Swindley, Byculla Club, Jacobabad to Captain Hawkins, Staff Corps, Goa to Joovan Cullian Khund Bazar, Umritsur to Ameerchund, Calcutta to Mahomed Ebrahim Abbab, Calcutta to Serujram Muncharam.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED IN BOMBAY.

ADEN	July 2	KURRACHEE	July 4
AGRA	July 4	LAHORE	July 4
ALLAHABAD	June 30	LONDON	June 18
AUSTRALIA	May 25	MAURITIUS	June 6
ALEXANDRIA	June 23	MADRAS	July 6
BANGALORE	July 7	MALWA	June 23
COCHIN	June 27	MEERUT	July 3
CALCUTTA	July 2	OUDH	July 4
CAPE	June 1	PUNJAUB	July 4
CEYLON	July 2	PENANG	June 23
DELHI	June 30	RANGOON	June 4
FRANCE	June 29	SUEZ	June 27
HONGKONG	June 13	SINGAPORE	June 21

THE

MONDAY, JULY 13, 1863.

GOVERNMENT has done a service to the public by ordering the publication of the very interesting report made by Mr. Hallen, Principal Veterinary Surgeon, on the breeds of Horses available in this presidency with an account of the markets where they are obtainable; together with the important remarks on the report, and the subject of it, made by the Commander-in-Chief.

To Sir William Mansfield it appears the Military service and the public are indebted for the abolition of the old Remount Agency which was little else than a public nusiance in its practical working—a system which was sarcastically described by a competent judge, as "excluding from our ranks a very great number of the very best horses in the world, and introducing many of the worst." Sir William Mansfield says the principle of supply and demand, "on which alone production and improvement depend, had been much overlooked in India"—he had long considered that the method pursued in England for the regimental purchase of horses might be "safely and economically applied to meet the wants of the mounted branches of this Presidency,"—and he accordingly advocated, two years ago, the reform "involving the abolition of the Joint Remount Agency, and the establishment of the office of Principal Veterinary Surgeon, which besides superintending an improved system of veterinary practice and inspection, should also be charged with the duty of watching the breeds of the several provinces, the means taken by Government and private enterprize for their improvement, and for guiding a system which should unite the supply of Government horses with encouragement to native dealers and breeders." The Commander-in-Chief was singularly fortunate in the choice which he made in selecting Mr. Hallen to carry out the reform thus projected; it is not too much to say, that excellent as the plan is in itself, in other hands it might altogether have failed. Mr. Hallen, in addition to a thorough knowledge of his own profession, has other valuable qualities which suit him admirably for the office to which he has been appointed. We question in the first place, whether there is a better judge of horses in the presidency, and in the next place, Mr. Rarey himself would not stipulate for kindlier or better treatment, in their usage and management. The importance of the office of Principal Veternary Surgeon which Mr. Hallen fills, is conclusively demonstrated on the testimony of the Commander-in-Chief himself. He says "a real superintendence has now been organised not only over the Veterinary practice, but in the care of horses in Regiments and Batteries, which is a most important reform in a scientific as well as a purely economic sense. This superintendence also extends to the stations belonging to Government, which are placed out in the districts for the use of the country. A large number of horses has been economised, a healthy system of shoeing has been generally introduced, and improvement in the grooming and care of horses has been inculcated in a great many corps, where shortcomings were observed by the Principal Veterinary Surgeon in the course of his inspection. The Officers Commanding Irregular Regiments are availing themselves of Mr. Hallen's office and school, for the purpose of training native blacksmiths to a knowledge of shoeing on proper veterinary principle, the result of which to the country at large, cannot fail to be most advantageous." Surely these are most important results to have been produced in so short a time, and Mr. Hallen may well be congratulated on such unexceptionable testimony to the value of his labours in the office where he presides.

Mr. Hallen in his report, mentions eight places as sources of supply for the military service of the Presidency. The Bombay stables; Kurrachee; Kattewar and Kutch provinces; Rajpootana, Joudpore and Pahlunpore Districts; Deccan and South Maharatta Countries: Jacobabad; Coasts of the Persian Gulf; the Colonies of the Cape, Australia, and New Zealand. The Bombay stables are always well supplied with horses of the Arab, Gulf, Persian and Herat breeds: occasionally Cape and Australian horses are to be seen: from this market he mentions, that Horse and Field Battery and Dragoon remounts will be procurable. He mentions, moreover, that Persian dealers having been informed that mares can now be purchased as remounts, there will be a certainty of a number of these being imported, a fact which Mr. Hallen says "ought not to be lost sight of, as by buying mares together with horses, the former being of less value in the market, better horses may be bought in a batch." The horses principally available at Kurrachee are the Herat, half-bred Persian and Northern breeds—which he considers would be mainly adapted for Field Battery and Native Cavalry services. The Kattewar and Kutch horses, Mr. Hallen says, are most noted for saddle work, not powerful enough for European Cavalry purposes, "but admirably fitted for the ranks of Silidar Cavalry." The provinces of Rajpootana it appears, afford a large field for the supply of horses for Field Battery and Native Cavalry service, and probably a few remounts large and good enough for European Cavalry. Referring to this source of supply, Mr. Hallen considers that, the order to the effect that geldings and mares are to be in the ranks of the Army, will open here "a large field for the providing of remounts." The objection commonly entertained to the country bred horse that he is generally of a vicious temperament and has a 'washy' constitution, are faults chiefly dependent upon his being allowed to remain entire; "the country bred gelding will be found as quiet as other geldings and his 'washiness' will be ignored in the same ratio as the number of stallions decrease." Native gentlemen, Mr. Hallen says, "prefer mares for the saddle, as they are aware of the objection to the entire horse. Every one who has attended the fairs of Pokur and Gungopoor must have been struck with the fine show of good horse stock. In the districts of Joudpore, extending as far west as Balmeer, very fine horses and mares can be obtained." With reference to these fairs the Commander-in-Chief has ordered that Commanding Officers of the Dragoons and Artillery in the Mhow Division should attend them and should in addition communicate with the Political Agent at Joudpoor, "which place they should visit in the course of the winter, for the purpose of picking up some of the fine horses bred on the margin of the desert." The Deccan breed of horses is said to have deteriorated, but Mr. Hallen says it is not "to be supposed that good horses cannot be obtained"—"weedy brutes" of this breed are seen in the Poona and South Maratha Silidar Cavalry, "but they could be excluded were a system of buying young horses instituted, as suggested." The Jacobabad Bazar abounds with horses of the Khorasan, Herat, half-bred Persian, Kutchee and Punjab breeds, and from these breeds the Brigade of Sind Horse are mainly supplied. The Punjab breed is poor and few horses of it are worth having, but the others are said to be "mostly serviceable good looking and admirably adapted for Field Battery and Silidar Cavalry service." Regarding the Colonial Horses, these it is now reported are plentiful and cheap, and may be readily procured if sufficient inducement be offered to speculators, with certain notice as to the time, and the number of horses that might be required.

Mr. Hallen in concluding his report, points out that "the difficulties in providing horses for the army of this Presidency, are not so real as it is generally conceived." The system which he recommends of allowing the Commanding Officer of every Brigade or Corps to be responsible for the due remounting of his regiment, and of permitting Officers to purchase remounts in the districts where they are located, had the approval of the Commander-in-Chief, and has now been sanctioned by Government, whose resolution on the subject states that "this is accordant to the intentions of Government when the abolition of the Remount Agency was determined."

On the whole there seems no reason to doubt, that the important reforms now introduced through the Commander-in-Chief, with the effective assistance of Mr. Hallen, into the Government system for procuring Remounts and for improving the breeds of horses in the presidency, will be productive of the best effects. The native breeds of horses will certainly be improved, there will be an ample supply of horses from which Government may select their remounts, and the public will soon be able to get good horses at reasonable prices without being thwarted or outbidden by Government Agents as formerly, in every attempt made to obtain them.

THE *Lahore Chronicle* of the 4th instant, says that authentic intelligence was received that morning of the death of the Ameer Dost Mahomed one march this side of Herat.

OUR Punjaub contemporary learns that about eleven o'clock on the night of the 2nd instant, two or three smart shocks of earthquake were experienced at Lahore. Its direction was from north to south, and the duration fully thirty seconds.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(*By Electric Telegraph.*)

MADRAS, 6th *July*, 4 P.M.

Steamer *Nemesis* signalled from Suez.

MADRAS, 10th *July*, 6-40 A.M.

Steamer *Hydaspes* sailed for London.

GALLE, 11th *July*, 9-50.

Steamer *Imperatrice* anchored from Suez.

GALLE, 11th *July*, 7-35.

Steamer *Erymanthe* anchored from Calcutta.

GALLE, 12th *July*, 6-15 A.M.

Steamer *Moollan* sailed for Suez.

OPIUM SALE.—The following is our Special Telegram regarding the public sale of Opium at Calcutta on the 9th instant.

CALCUTTA, 9th *July*.

Patna	Rs. 1393-10.
Bengal	,, 1306-5.

CALCUTTA.

10th *July*, 4-32 P.M.

Government Paper, Four per Cent., half to three quarter discount.

Five per Cent., eight rupees and quarter to half premium.

Five-and-half per Cent., eighteen to eighteen rupees and quarter premium.

Exchange on London, first-class Credits, two shillings and half penny.

Freights to London, dead weight, forty to fifty shillings.

Jute, seventy-two shillings six pence to seventy-seven shillings six pence.

Seeds, eighty-seven six pence to eighty-nine three pence.

Grey Shirtings, fourteen by thirteen, seven pounds, forty inch, eight rupees ten annas to twelve annas per piece.

Madapollams, thirteen by eleven, three pounds, thirty-two inch, four rupees five annas to six annas per piece.

Mule Twist, number forty, good seconds, ten annas and six pie per morah.

Market for Piece Goods somewhat irregular.

Market for Twist, improving.

NEWSLETTER.

RAJCOTE, 2nd *July* 1863.

WE have had a magnificent break of the monsoon this year; for some days before the 20th of last month, the weather had been threatening and a few showers had fallen, but on the 20th it commenced in downright earnest about noon, and I may say did not cease raining until afternoon of the 24th. The fall was almost unceasing all this time and was gauged at 25 inches 30 cents. The rivers and nullas all over the country rose tremendously, and in many places a deal of damage has been done; one village about four miles from Rajcote was swept clean away, and at several other large towns on the banks of the large rivers many buildings have been washed away. Our post has been stopped in toto since the 20th, on which date we received papers up to the 17th of June; there are I hear a number of posts on the Ahmedabad side of the Nulla awaiting until that part of the route is passable. From Dwarka also information has been sent that the roads are impassable, and one unfortunate tappal runner was drowned; where his tappal bag is, is not known, no trace of it having been found.

Our First Assistant was, I hear, offered the appointment of Under-Secretary to Government, but he has declined, which I confess much astonished me, for it is not often such an opening is offered and declined. By the last *Kattywar Gazette*, you will have noticed that the fate of the coorees is fixed, though up to the present time no steps have been taken by the Durbar here to put them down; however, I suppose one must give them a fair stretch of time before forming an opinion of how the people mean to act in the matter, and it will too naturally take some little time for the people to accommodate their accounts. I believe every thing regarding the arrangement for the Durbar here handing over the ground the Political Agent wants is settled, and that it now only wants the sanction of Government to the amount of rent they are to receive. I heard some time ago that the Extra Assistant in charge of the Treasury and Opium Department found that several orders for the payment of certain sums from the Zuptee Department had not been complied with, though orders had been signed some three or four months, why is best known to the Nagurs in the Treasury, and he has now taken steps to prevent any future delay in such cases. He has also found out that for years past the Chiefs have failed to take out the full amount of opium from the opium store for which they have agreed, and were this owing to the consumption having decreased, I should be the last person to cry out; but it is not owing to the decrease of consumption, but to the increase of smuggling which goes on, and it would be no bad punishment now to make all those Chiefs who have failed to take the full amount from the Government store take all that is in arrears against their names. A peon of the late Postmaster at Gooria is awaiting trial for having failed to deliver letters sent by Telegraph to certain Sahookars at that place.

There has been a meeting, I understand, of the Road Committee, but I have not heard what was done; the Committee consists of Major Keatinge, V.C., Major Dennis or the Officer commanding the station, Rev. J. McKee, Captain LeGeyt, and a Mr. Baliol Scott.

The man Annundjee is still supreme at Joonaghur, though only from the supposed countenance of the Political Agent, and did the people at Joonaghur think that that officer would not object to a reconciliation taking place between the Queen Mother and His Highness the Nawab, I have every reason to believe that no hinderance would be made to one; but they now fear his finding fault with them if they consort, and Annundjee of course does all in his power to keep up this idea. You will have noticed in the *Gazette* that at last some sort of law is to be introduced into this hitherto lawless province, and we may therefore hope to see things settle down and become more civilised than they have hitherto been.

LOCAL.

THE mails for Zanzibar per ship *Bon Accord*, will be closed on or about the 15th instant.

THE mails for Zanzibar per ship *Kent*, will be closed on or about the 16th instant.

BOMBAY TEMPERANCE UNION.—A meeting of the friends of the Bombay Temperance Union will be held this evening in the Sailors Home. Well-wishers of this class, and of the temperance cause, are kindly requested to attend.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR PARSEE BOYS.—We hear that Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., and his two brothers contemplate founding a charitable Boarding-school for Parsee boys. A Committee has been formed to arrange the details of the School; and we believe the laudable object of the promoters will be soon fulfilled.

WE are glad to learn that the proposition of Mr. Maneckjee Cursetjee to found an English School for the education of native ladies, and his munificent donation of Rs. 4,000 towards that object, has found its supporters in several wealthy native gentlemen. A list of subscriptions is in circulation, and the following donations have been made:—

The Raja of Jamkhandee	Rs. 6000
Mr. Cursetjee Nesserwanjee Cama	5000
A Friend	3000

published for their information together with this letter or a précis of it. Thus, should the Honorable the Governor approve, the intention of the late reform in the Remount Agency will be understood at large and stimulus given to the production of good Horses.

18. There remains one point to be considered viz. the facts contained in letter from the Secretary of State in which it is proposed to import Horses from Natal, His Excellency thinks it would be most advantageous for Government to undertake this, to the amount of, say 60 Horses a year. Those best fitted for Artillery and Cavalry could be taken for the service and those not deemed suitable disposed of to the Public.

19. I am further to inform you that the number of Horses required this year will be insignificant, in consequence of all weakly Horses having been weeded out from the Government Establishment during the last three years, and the strict supervision instituted by the Commander-in-Chief through Mr. Hallen in the casting of Horses.

20. His Excellency has requested me not to close this letter without expressing his conviction of the entire success which has attended the new institution of the Office of Principal Veterinary Surgeon.

21. The information obtained through it has already caused us to consider measures for the improvement of Horses. A real superintendence has now been organized, not only over the Veterinary Practice, but in the care of Horses in Regiments and Batteries, which is a most important reform in a scientific as well as a purely economical sense. This superintendence also extends to the stallions belonging to Government, which are placed out in the districts for the use of the Country. A large number of Horses has been economized, a healthy system of shoeing has been generally introduced, and improvement in the grooming and care of Horses has been inculcated in a great many Corps, where shortcomings were observed by the Principal Veterinary Surgeon in the course of his inspection. The Officers Commanding Irregular Regiments are availing themselves of Mr. Hallen's Office and School, for the purpose of training native Black-smiths to a knowledge of shoeing on proper Veterinary principle, the result of which to the country at large cannot fail to be most advantageous.

His Excellency takes this opportunity of testifying to the professional ability, and to the great zeal displayed by Mr. Hallen in the execution of his office.—I have the honor to be, &c.

T. STOCK, Lieut.-Colonel,
Adjutant General.

No. 81 of 1863.

Kirkee, 6th May 1863.

From the PRINCIPAL VETERINARY SURGEON,
Bombay Presidency.

To the ADJUTANT GENERAL OF THE ARMY.

SIR,—In obedience to orders, I have the honor to submit for the consideration of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, the following report relative to the markets and sources whence horses may be obtained for the Military service of this Presidency.

2. Remount horses can be obtained at the undermentioned places :—

A. Bombay Stables.
B. Kurrachee.
C. Katteawar and Kutch Provinces.
D. Rajpootana, Joodpore and Pahlunpore Districts.
E. Deccan and Southern Maratha Countries.
F. Jacobabad.
G. Persian Gulf, Coasts of the.
H. Colonies of the Cape of Good Hope, Australis, and New Zealand.

3. In the Bombay stables, horses of the Arab, Gulf, Persian and Herat breeds are always to be found during the cold weather months, and occasionally batches of Cape and Australian horses are also to be seen. It is said that 1,200 (twelve hundred) horses are expected via the Persian Gulf during the approaching cold season, and probably some Persian mares will also be imported, as the Persian dealers have been informed that mares can be now purchased to remounts, and most likely about 250 (two hundred and fifty) of the horses found in the stables will be fit and procurable for the several branches of the service.

Bombay stables.

The stable-keepers are aware that the price for Government remounts is limited to 400 (four hundred) Rupees. Horse and Field Battery, and Dragoon remounts will be procurable from these stables ; and the fact of good Persian mares being expected, ought not to be lost sight of, as by buying mares together with horses, the former will be a value in the market, better horses may be bought in a batch.

4. Horses of the Herat half-bred Persian, and Northern breeds can be obtained in Kurrachee. Dealers bring them to this seaport with a view of either selling them on the spot or exporting them. A few horse Battery and European Cavalry remounts might be obtained here, but the generality of them will be found better adapted for Field Battery and Native Cavalry services.

Kurrachee.

5. Katteawar horses are generally better adapted for riding than draught purposes, but some really good draught horses can be found amongst them.

Katteawar and Kutch provinces

A great number of horses fit for Field Battery purposes are to be met with among the Kutch breeds.

Both Katteawar and Kutch horses are noted for saddle work, and though they are generally not powerful enough for European Cavalry purposes, still are admirably fitted for the ranks of Silidar Cavalry.

It is customary for dealers to make annual tours through the horse breeding districts in Katteawar and to buy colts at the age of two years or even less.

This practice is also adopted by a similar class of dealers in the Deccan and Southern Maratha Countries. The young stock purchased by them is highly fed and well cared for the following six or eight months, and sold at distant fairs.

Officers Commanding Silidar Cavalry Corps, when located on or near good and well watered pasture land, might, with advantage to their Regimental horse funds, buy the best of such young stock from the Breeders, and by feeding it six or twelve months on lucerne and hay, grown at a trifling cost in the vicinity of their lines, could draft them as required into their Corps.

6. The provinces of Rajpootana and Joudpore afford a large field for the supply of horses for Field Battery and Native Cavalry service, and a few remounts large and good enough for those Batteries and European Cavalry might, without doubt, be obtained here.

Rajpootana, Joudpore and Pahlunpore districts.

The order that geldings and mares are to be in the ranks of this Army, has thrown open a large field for the providing of remounts. It has ever been held an objection to the country bred horse, that he is generally of a vicious temperament and has a "washy" constitution ; both faults chiefly dependent upon his being allowed to remain entire. The country bred gelding will be found as quiet as other geldings and his "washiness" will be ignored in the same ratio as the number of stallions decreases.

At the fairs of Pokur, Gungapoor, and one or two other towns in Rajpootana, very good horse stock can be seen. Colts and fillies, horses and mares large and good enough for any branch of the service, can be obtained at moderate prices. One fact should be remembered by purchasers of stock at these large fairs, and it is this,—most of the horses are in that state proverbially known as "Dealer's condition," and if they are not well cared for sometime after being purchased, will fall off in condition and look no longer the fine horses they were.

Many people have an objection to the country bred horses and probably they have good reason for disliking them in an entire state, but if such men would test them as geldings that have been castrated when young, they, and most particularly Military men, would acknowledge having reason to modify their verdict. Very often country bred mares are used both for saddle and harness work by Europeans, and a word of complaint against them is seldom heard. Native gentlemen prefer mares for the saddle as they are aware of the objection to the entire horse. Every one who has attended the fairs of Pokur and Gungapoor must have been struck with the fine show of good horse stock. In the district of Joudpore, extending as far west as Balmeer, very fine horses and mares can be obtained.

The natives are and have every right to be proud of their horses, for large and powerful stock is bred in their districts, especially on the border of the desert west of Balmeer.

The Political Agent of Joudpore (Major Nixon), a very good judge of horses, would be at all times ready and delighted to assist officers of the Service in informing them where good horses are to be found, and the inquirer should not forget to look at the three or four pairs of mares which are used in the Political Agent's carriage.

The Political Agent of Pahlunpore (Major Arthur), is as fond as Major Nixon of every thing connected with horses.

This officer is lond in his praise of the good mares found in the districts in which he resides, and states that doubtless Silidar Cavalry horses can be obtained in them. Major Arthur, being a Cavalry Officer himself, will no doubt gladly give information to any officer requiring remounts for his Corps.

7. The horses of these provinces are not so good as they used to be, but it must not be supposed that good horses cannot be obtained.

Deccan and Southern Maratha Countries.

In the Poona and Southern Maratha Silidar Cavalry, some Deccan and country bred horses (and in the latter Corps mares) are to be found of a stamp good enough for any branch of the Service, not excepting the purposes of Officer's chargers. Weedy brutes of these breeds are seen in these Corps, but they could be excluded were a system of buying young horses instituted as suggested above, by which such stock would not fall into the hands of the dealers alluded to, and be exported into the neighbouring districts especially that of the Nizam.

8. The Brigade of Sind Horse is chiefly supplied by dealers, who at all times keep a large number of horses in their stables in the Jacobabad Bazar. An inspection of these horses would agreeably surprise the eye of any horseman, as it is generally supposed that good horses cannot be purchased in the desert of Sind. They are of the Khorasun, Herat, half bred Persian, Kutchee and Punjaub breeds. Of the last named very few are worth having, but the others are mostly serviceable, and good looking, and admirably adapted for Field Battery and Silidar Cavalry service, and a few for even European Cavalry and Horse Battery purposes.

Jacobabad.

When these and all other dealers in this Presidency find that mares will be purchased, a larger number of remounts to select from and at terms advantageous to Government will be the result ; and the introduction of good mares into the country which so much needs them will prove an important consequence.

The Beloach Guides at Jacobabad are all mounted on mares, active and remarkably wiry animals. The reason assigned by the Chief Native Officer when asked why his men were mounted on mares, "that they could do their work without letting people hear them" should be received as a kind hint by all Silidar Cavalry Soldiers.

One grand fact should be remembered by those desirous of carrying out the system of having mares and geldings in the ranks, that in order to afford a horse every chance of proving himself better as a gelding, he should be castrated when young, always, if possible, before losing his milk teeth.

9. As the dealers in Bombay import horses from these coasts, it is hardly necessary to allude to the subject, suffice it to say that such horses are noted for their enduring powers and general usefulness.

Persian and Gulf Coasts.

10. From these colonies horses fit for European Cavalry and Horse Battery and every branch of the Service, can be obtained, and if inducement is offered to speculators by sending notices to the local newspapers of the number of horses required by a certain time in Bombay, horses would doubtless be sent. Horses in Australia are now reported as plentiful and cheap, and only within the last few weeks has the attention of the Government been called to the number of good horses to be had at the present time at the Cape.

Colonies of the Cape of Good Hope, Australia and New Zealand.

11. In submitting this report for the consideration of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, I beg to solicit permission to point out that the difficulties in providing horses for the Army of this Presidency, are not so real as it is generally conceived.

The system allowing the Commanding Officer of every Brigade or Corps to be responsible for the due remounting of his Regiment, will no doubt answer, as it will create that *esprit de corps* which will undoubtedly lead to the adoption of measures by which good horses are sure to be provided.

In every Corps one or two officers can be found who are good judges of horses, and if the Commanding Officer has not time to perform the duty himself, he can depute those in whom he can place reliance, and to such officers the purchasing of remounts will be a source of pleasure and emulation.

On Home service, every Commanding Officer of Mounted Corps employs a dealer, whose duty it is to buy horses, after they have been selected by the Commanding Officer himself, or the officer appointed by him for the duty. The dealer has to be responsible for the due keeping, forwarding and handing over of the remounts to the Regimental Authorities, whether at near or distant quarters, and for every selected horse delivered in the Barracks or lines in a sound state, he receives from the Commanding Officer the price sanctioned by regulation. This system works well and is worthy of trial by Commanding Officers of Mounted Corps in this Presidency.

Veterinary aid should be granted when remounts are being purchased, by the services of the Veterinary Surgeon of the Corps for which horses are required being granted, or in his absence those of another should be placed at the disposal of the officer purchasing.

During the cold weather months a Veterinary Surgeon should be either in our within easy reach of Bombay, as it may be expected that many officers will be at all times of the season purchasing horses and requiring Veterinary assistance.—I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

J. H. B. HALLEN,
Principal Veterinary Surgeon.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.—No. 1988.

Bombay Castle, 4th July 1863.

Letter from the Adjutant General, No. 171 dated 19th May 1863.

Forwards a report from Mr. Hallen, Principal Veterinary Surgeon, on the breeds of Horses in the Bombay Presidency and the adjoining Native States.

RESOLUTION.—His Excellency in Council sanctions the proposed instructions to Commanding Officers of Mounted Corps to purchase Remounts in their neighbouring districts. This is accordant to the intentions of Government when the abolition of the Remount Agency was determined.

As respects the proposal to import Horses from Natal, the Government of that Colony will be addressed in particular enquiry with a view to an experimental supply from that quarter.

His Excellency in Council receives with great pleasure Sir William Mansfield's witness to the useful manner in which Mr. Hallen's zeal and professional knowledge is applied to the Government service, and entirely agrees with His Excellency that they fulfil the purpose of Government in making the new office which Mr. Hallen holds.

Mr. Hallen's Report, the Adjutant General's letter and this Resolution, will be printed for distribution under the orders of His Excellency the Commander in-Chief. Copies will be sent to the Secretary of State and the Governments of India and Madras.

W. F. MARRIOTT, Lieut.-Colonel,
Secretary to Government.

TO THE ADJUTANT GENERAL.

POONA.

WE understand that great changes will take place shortly in the Public Works' Department. Colonel Tremenheere will be Chief Engineer of the Scinde Circle. Colonel Gore Munbee will be Chief Engineer for Poona and the southern part of the Presidency. Lieut-Colonel Bell will be Chief Engineer of the northern part of the Presidency, and his head quarters during the monsoon will be in Poona. Lieut.-Colonel Dickinson will be Superintending Engineer at the Presidency. Lieutenant-Colonel Kendall in every probability will be appointed Auditor of the Public Works' Department at Bombay ; and Lieutenant-Colonel Kennedy, who arrived at this station from the Southern Maratha Country on the 7th instant, is to be appointed Secretary to Government in the Public Works' Department.—*Observer, July* 11.

BENGAL.

THE social and military storms of the station of Dinapore have not as yet, it would appear, blown over, as letters from that place convey facts and names which it would be premature to publish at present—to mention the occurrence of another serious squall which must, in all probability, end in two officers being brought to court-martial. Of course, the usual interesting element of mischief was not wanting in this Dinapore affair also.—*Englishman, July* 1.

SOME surprise, which we think we can dispel by the help of a letter just received from England by the mail, has been expressed at the delay in appointing an officer to officiate as Superintendent of Army Clothing for Bengal, in the room of Colonel C. Mackenzie, now some months absent on sick leave to Europe. It appears that the appointment in question is not to be occupied, even temporarily, by any military man, but is kept open for an uncovenanted servant of the highest business and account qualifications, now, and for some time past, in England, where amongst other matters connected with the home administration, he has lately been engaged in making himself thoroughly acquainted with the English army-clothing system. It is added, in the letter to which we refer, that it was also intended to amalgamate the Superintendentship and the Army Clothing Agency at the Presidency, and, in that case, to provide for the officer holding the latter appointment with one in the Stud Department.—*Id.*

MANILLA letters just to hand inform us that the government monthly sales of cigars have been resumed. These sales were suspended towards the close of the year before last, but the Spanish government having determined to again employ them, the first took place on May 20th, and resulting in the following parcels being placed :—

Imperials	.....	15,000
Regalias	.....	15,000
No. 2 Regalias	.....	16,000
Londres	.....	120,000
No. 1 Havannah-shaped cigars	.....	225,000
,, 2 do. do.	.....	16,650,000
,, 3 do. do.	.....	300,000
,, 4 do. do.	.....	150,000
,, 5 do. do.	.....	130,000
,, 1 Manilla-shaped do.	.....	130,000
,, 2 do. do.	.....	16,500,000
,, 3 do. do.	.....	160,000

—*Id.*]

IF having been announced in the Budget that the income-tax would be levied at the rate of three per cent from the 1st of August, it was not clear whether, as regards official salaries, the reduced rate would be deducted on that date for July's pay, or whether the pay for August would be the first exempted from the higher rate. The pay authorities having referred the doubtful point to the government, it has been ruled that the pay for July shall be issued at the reduced rate of income-tax, which consequently comes into operation on the 1st of that month, and not on the 1st of August, as stated in the Budget.—*Englishman, July* 2.

MOST "harrowing" accounts reach us of the misery endured by the passengers on the *Bengal*, now somewhere in the river. An attempt was made to get her moving yesterday, but after the destruction of two hawsers it was given up, and the passengers will have to remain till the time comes for transhipment to the *Mooltan*, which is advertised to leave here to-morrow. For the sake of the passengers of the *Bengal* we hope she may. Living on a steamer for four days in the Hooghly, when you are anxious to get home, is certainly not a desirable situation.—*Id.*

BOTH directly and indirectly the stoppage of the usual supplies of cotton from America cannot fail to prove of the greatest advantage to this country. Should even the most unfavourable predictions be fulfilled as to the fate of Indian cotton on the resumption of trade with the Southern States, no slight benefit will have accrued to India in the manifest improvement of the means of intercommunication between the interior and the seaboard. It would be unfair to suppose that no marked progress would have been made, had this sudden emergency not arisen, and called for immediate action. For many years past the necessity of constructing roads and navigable cannals to connect the agricultural districts and great cities of the interior, not only with one another, but with the chief marts for foreign trade, have been fully recognised both in practice and theory, and very large sums of money have been yearly expended on works of this character. But it cannot be denied that a great impulse has been given to road-making, in consequence of the urgent need to get cotton down to the nearest sea-port with the least possible delay and in the best possible condition. How much has been done in the three Presidencies may be learned from the Supplement to yesterday's *Gazette*, in which it is stated that the Madras Government have expended £70,000 on more than thirty different roads, aggregating upwards of 1400 miles of which one-half is open as fair weather roads, and the other half in progress. In Bombay, again, £170,000 have been laid out in opening out 55 miles of road for permanent traffic, and 415 miles for fair-weather traffic, while 540 miles are under construction. Some other useful works have also been completed. A still larger expenditure has naturally taken place in the Bengal Presidency, where the sum of £191,000 has been freely devoted to the construction of roads and railway feeders. Of this £14,000 have been spent on 350 miles in Bengal Proper, £25,000 on 230 miles in the N. W. Provinces, £36,000 on 140 miles in the Punjab, £29,000 on 400 miles in Berar, and £87,000 on 1,300 miles, of which 900 are open for traffic, in the Central Provinces. In addition to all this, £100,000 have been set apart for the improvement of the navigation of the Godavery in its upper parts. To sum up, half a million sterling has been appropriated to opening out the country, and enabling the native producers to reap the fruits of their industry to an extent hitherto unknown.—*Hurkaru, July* 2.

RANGOON.

WE learn from a late Rangoon paper that the missing Prince of Thongzai has again turned up, after baffling all attempts of his pursuers to discover his whereabouts. He was supposed to have gone to the Shan States, but it is now certain that he has never been away from Rangoon. The Prince was to have been sent back to the Imperial City of Mandalay, under the guardianship of Bishop Bigandet, but to this arrangement he most strongly objected, and appealed to the Commissioner to interpose on his behalf. All sorts of promises were made to the Prince, guaranteeing his personal safety if he returned, but without avail. He is said to have asked those who counselled him to do so, "Did you ever hear of a descendant of Burman Royalty escaping from the Capital without paying the forfeit of his life when caught?" Finding that all endeavours to persuade the Prince to yield were unavailing, the steamer was despatched without him, and he remains under British protection at Rangoon. The announcement that Mr. Archibald Fergusson, a Member of the Scotch bar, has been appointed to the vacant Recordership of Rangoon, Moulmain, and Akyab, is said to have given very general satisfaction. The *Advertiser* in noticing this appointment remarks that "Dr. Clarke, when no longer Deputy Judicial Commissioner, will in his new appointment of Assistant Inspector of Schools, find a more genial sphere for the display of his abilities." The Executive Engineer of Moulmain, Sir E. Leeds, has been compelled through ill health to temporarily vacate his appointment, and proceeds to England. The wreck of the *Bon Accord* has been sold at auction for sixteen hundred rupees. An inquiry into the loss of this vessel is pending before the Deputy Commissioner.—*Bengal Hurkaru, July* 2.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

MAJOR GENERAL JOHN GARVOCK left Lahore yesterday evening for Peshawur, to assume command of the division, in succession to Sir Sydney Cotton.

The Major General who formerly belonged to the 31st Foot, entered the service in 1835, has experience of India, and of this part of it especially; to having been Brigade Major to Sir Harry Smith throughout the Sutlej campaign, and afterwards accompanied that officer to the Cape of Good Hope. He was present at Moodkee, Ferozeshah, Buddiwal, Aliwal, and Sobraon.—*Lahore Chronicle, July* 4.

WE mentioned in our last that Mr. McLeod would retain office as Financial Commissioner for two years beyond the period when he would have had to vacate it, had the provisions of the "thirty-five years' order" been enforced in his case—and we have now to add that Sir Robert Montgomery has been asked to retain office as Lieutenant Governor for one year beyond the usual period.

Mr. Roberts, (*on dit,*) will continue to act as Judge of the High Court in the room of Mr. L. S. Jackson, but vacates his seat in the Legislative Council, which will be taken in October next by Mr. R. H. Davies. We have heard that Mr. Thornton is likely to become Secretary to Government in the Punjab, on the present officiating incumbent going home a few months hence. —*Id.*

CINCHONA CULTIVATION.

To the Editor of the Neilgherry Excelsior, July 2.

SIR,—I have been much disappointed in the perusal of Mr. McIvor's pamphlet on Cinchona culture. Amongst interesting details regarding the cultivation we have a haze of *probabilities and assumptions*, and one bare repulsive fact standing forth that the Ameencoon bark trees do not consider it worth while cutting down till it is from 70 to 80 years of age ! Positively there is no other fact to guide one ! Until the exact number of years that have to be waited is known, and the mode of culture, *not guessed at*, but determined, and the exact outturn and total cost per acre (including that of the hot house) are ascertained, it will be found that people will prefer Coffee and Tea till they can see their way better into the "other nettles."

NEILGHERRIENSIS.

MR. RAE ON THE SUBJECT OF TEA.

To the Editor of the Neilgherry Excelsior, July .

SIR,—I am much indebted to you indeed for the extremely flattering notices of the Dunsandle Tea Estate near Sidhoor, and of my humble self, which have appeared in your last issue. As to whether facts will confirm the merit you say is mine I will leave time to develope ; and will only remark, on this head, that the results already achieved exceed my most sanguine expectations. Beyond the levelled hut near the Ooty, you make a few trifling errors, which I beg, however, to be allowed to correct. You assume that, in taking up the cultivation in the first instance, I had data before me of "a most prompting and definite character, and in proceeding to detail the same, you allude comparatively to the results that have *lately* been arrived at at Coonoor.

But, I can assure you, I had not then any thing so promising to encourage me as these results. Indeed Coonoor never produced an ounce of drinkable Tea till I manufactured it for myself, and showed the native in charge how to go to work, about a year after I had taken up the cultivation. This is known to Messrs. Ouchterlony and Rhodes. I had nothing to guide me at the outset but Himalayan statistics and a reliance on my own judgment, from the reports of Fortune and others, that the Himalayan botanical and geological characters of parts of the Neilgherries most favorably corresponded with the most flourishing state of matters to be found in the Tea Districts of China, India, Japan, or Java.

You say that my plants, raised from Shoolore seed, do one annual bush habit. I would modify this by remarking that, when seedlings are grown in beds as closely as they can stand, they rarely assume this tendency until they are put out by themselves, or have room to spread. My Bengalee manipulators inform me that, in their part of the world—the Deyras Dhoon—they have to put several seedlings into one and the same hole to eventually arrive at such a bush as I get from a single seed. They also say that the soil of my valley is very much richer than that of any Himalayan Plantation they are acquainted with.

In Darjeeling, &c., I am told, and you will find, in Ball's work, the practice confirmed in Java and China, as well as in the Himalayas, that several seeds are sown round a central peg in each hole to form a bush, and I have heard that Indian Tea planters consequently technically talk, not of the number of *plants*, but of the number of "*pegs*" their Estates contain.

Regarding your remark, that the Pykarrah country is the unhealthy one, I think you must have misunderstood me to refer to that tract when I was talking of the extreme insalubrity of the whole of the Tea Districts of the Bengal Presidency. The cultivation of Tea there, like that of Coffee here, is almost entirely confined to the sub-ranges and lower slopes of the mountains. The extreme unhealthiness of these deadly regions, and the terms, the *Terras* on the one hand and the Wynsad *Frung* on the other, are too well known to be more than alluded to by me ; whereas the salubrity of the Tea Districts of the Neilgherries is not the least among the great attractions to the pursuit here of this new industry.

The Cinchona Plantations of Government, as well as Mr. Ouchterlony's land at Neddeywuttum, all lie within the same region as my Estate ; and, I am sure, both that gentleman and Mr. McIvor will bear me out in saying that few parts of the world are gifted with a larger share of fresh mountain air and balmy showers than it.

For my part I have not known one case of sickness contracted on the spot among my coolies during the nearly three years the Dunsandle valley has been occupied.—Yours faithfully, H. D. RAE.

Ooty, 29th June 1863.

ECCLESIASTICAL AFFAIRS IN SCOTLAND.

(From the Times, June 4.)

SCOTLAND is singularly favoured in its religious conveniences. England and Ireland, say what they will, are not really tolerant of more than two religions—the Established Church and Roman Catholicism, for it is vain to disguise that a man loses caste by Dissent. But north of the Tweed you have your choice of at least five communions, without any damage to your social position. These are the Kirk, the Free Kirk, the United Presbyterian Church, the Scottish Episcopal Church, and the Roman Catholic Church. This numerous and by no means unhappy family leaves also other quiet nooks in which a wearied religionist or irreligionist may repose, and, if he give no scandal, may provoke no scrutiny. A member of the Church of England may there plead his foreign usage, and read his Prayer-Book at home on Sunday morning ; or, if he only sit at home and keep down his window blinds, he may do anything, or nothing. So, call not Scotland a bigoted and intolerant country ; it gives large choice, stipulates for outward decorum, and is content with nothing at all. But one result of this pleasant diversity is that some of these communions, besides confessed inclinations and actual approximations one to the other, are sitting down and seriously considering whether they cannot make honourable and advantageous coalitions. Now is evidently the time for movements of this sort ; and it must be worth the while of any one communion, in so small and thinly peopled a country, to extend its pale and win a brother. The Kirk occupies the first place, but pays for its pre-eminence by a larger share of troubles. In these it may well compare notes with our own Established Church. The Kirk finds itself still embarrassed with the old question of patronage, it has to deal as best it may with innovations in worship, and it finds itself threatened with a less educated class of ministers. Here are three difficulties ; the first of which has already riven the Kirk in twain, the second of which has sent half our own best men to Rome and left the disorder still working, while the third is revealing itself in the shape of a rapid deterioration of quality, tone, learning, and manners in our clergy, and threatens to place the Church of England more on a level with the Dissenting communities than it ever thought to be.

With regard to the single case under the first of these questions the decision has been prompt. The General Assembly has had enough of interference with the Crown or any other lay patron. A small rural parish took the liberty of asking the Home Secretary to let them choose their own minister. They were perfectly aware that they had only the right of stating their objections to a presentee, but they wanted more. Sir G. Grey answered that he would give them a reasonable time before filling the vacancy. This reasonable time was employed in a brisk competition between two candidates, one apparently the favoured of the congregation, the other of the proprietors. Sir G. Grey presented another. Thereupon the Church of Dunbog refused to receive the nominee of the Crown, would not make a sufficient "call," and had to be called to account before the Presbytery of Cupar and the Synod of Fife. It had not a leg to stand upon, and the Assembly cut the question short by a judgment ordering the induction of the Crown nominee, who will probably find "hard lines" at Dunbog for the present. The assembly, however, is not satisfied with the working of Lord Aberdeen's Act, and has appointed a committee to get more, if it can, for the congregations. Of course, we in England have but little sympathy with parishes claiming a privilege possessed by about a dozen parishes in England, and a source of much misery and scandal. We have long since ruled that, seeing our ministers cannot come straight from the skies, it is better that anybody should appoint them,—even that they should buy the church at an Auction Mart, than that they should merely represent the opinions of the congregation. The next difficulty does not seem to admit of so summary a treatment. Innovations, small in themselves, but formidable in their tendency, have been stealing into the practice of the Kirk. There are actually Presbyterians with so little respect for the ordinances of John Knox as to stand when they sing, to kneel when they pray, and even to corrupt the simple flow of human psalmody with the organ and other instruments. Even an Ex-Moderator of the Assembly is found to stand up for these innovations and declare them to be improvements. Their harm is evidently not in themselves, but in their tendency, for, little as we are aware of it down in the South, to stand, to kneel, or to listen to any instrument more complex than a pitch pipe may be a step to Rome. In Scotland it is enough that it may lead to a step to the Prelatical and semi-Papistical Church of England. A committee has been appointed by a large majority, with ample instructions, to consider the present state of things, and meantime to protest against innovations likely to affect the peace of Churches. Its work will last, we venture to prophesy, to the end of time. These questions are on an increasing scale of difficulty. The last arises from the sad fact that candidates for the ministry are found incapable of passing any ordinary examination in the learned languages and in mathematics. One young gentleman of high moral character, and accepted by the Presbytery of Weems, besides ignorance of Greek, on being asked what caused eclipses of the moon, answered that they might be occasioned by the bodies coming between us and that luminary, and by that intervening wandering body and its natural course." There is a speculative ingenuity in this answer which might, perhaps, have been admitted in commutation of scientific accuracy. Mr. Anderson probably took a minister's view of the question, and thought the moon's disasters arose from the appearance of another candidate in the field, or from poor preferment in out-of-the-way districts. But we are not so sure that every young gentleman, of presumed education, would be able to give a much better answer on the score of the moon. The fastidious gentleman of Weems, who insists on his minister being a scholar and a natural philosopher, is allowed his objection, and the youth is to be sent back to his books and his Examiners. But the Assembly perceives that the difficulty has a wide compass and a growing future. The spirit of the age demands a learned clergy, and forgets that the learned will inquire and doubt. The Roman Catholics abjure Greek, Hebrew, and mathematics ; and they find no difficulty. If the Assembly of the Kirk will send none but a learned man to the Highlands, it may some day find an "intelligent" Highlander who will send him back to headquarters.

The Free Kirk is engaged in a far more delicate and critical question than even the qualifications of its clergy. It is negotiating a union with the United Presbyterian Church. There are great inducements to a union, and no one substantive objection, as they are both released from State trammels and lay patronage ; they are both purely voluntary institutions ; they hold the same doctrine, they have the same style of services, and the same tendencies. But the point on which they differ is just one which is likely to hold its ground in the Scotch mind. The Free Kirk claims to be the Church of Scotland, and to stand in the very shoes of that which Dr. Chalmers was ordained into. As such, it has not only seceded from the Established Kirk as Erastian, but has also, previously, the United Presbyterians as schismatics. In the event of the proposed coalition, either the Free Kirk must abdicate its claim to be the Church of Scotland, or the United Presbyterians must renounce their own independence, and accept instead thereof a nationality now happily purged of Erastianism. This is a very nice question, and seems to recall the old warnings against coalitions. In point of fact, the Free Kirk would gain a very respectable and orderly addition to their numbers, enjoying the same actual state as themselves ; while the United Presbyterians would only recognize in their new associates some highly respectable and independent Dissenters from a deeply secularized and debased Establishment. But men are apt to care much more for pretensions than for facts. Pretensions do not spoil ; facts do. You may keep your pretensions pure and strong, while the facts of the case have sunk below all consideration. So, perhaps these two actual Dissenters will still hold to their respective pretensions, which happen, unfortunately, to be incompatible and, indeed, contradictory.

The Free Kirk now has nothing to thank the Crown for, and nothing to expect from the Crown. It has shaken off lay patronage altogether. Her Majesty sends to the old established institution for her preachers at Balmoral ; and the Free Kirk knows that it is very much to Royalty as a body of factious and unreasonable Dissenters, preaching the Gospel, if at all, out of strife. This is a state of things very favourable to the exercise of a candid and impartial criticism, particularly in theological affairs. One would think it not so easy to find fault with the extreme simplicity and inoffensiveness of Her Majesty's life in the Highlands ; but when a victim is to be offered the fuel is sure not to be wanting. It appears that on the front of the monument which the Queen has raised to the memory of the Prince Consort there is a well-known text from an Apocryphal Book called "The Wisdom of Solomon :"—"He being made perfect in a short time fulfilled a long time. For his soul pleased the Lord ; therefore hastened He to take him away from among the wicked." The Free Church see in the selection of this verse a studied insult to the Canonical Books and the doctrine of inspiration, and not less to the generation from among whom the Prince Consort was removed by death. Somehow or other the Free Church have an ugly suspicion that they, who have specially protested against Royal interference in ecclesiastical affairs, came in for an extra share in the application of the word "wicked" in the text under question Her Majesty, they think, had she been advised by Ministers who believed in the inspiration of the Holy Scriptures, might have found a text in St. Paul much better to the purpose. This one they call shabby and flimsy, a wretched shred and a sham, without even an allusion to a blessed immortality. Whatever the merits of the text, we doubt whether the Free Church is right in its suspicions as to the authors of the selection. The text is very familiar to many Englishmen who know not even what book it comes from. We could name where it is to be found, in the original Greek, on a monumental tablet in a learned locality, and is commonly confounded by the students who read to with a very similar passage in the famous funeral oration of Pericles over the first victims of the Peloponnesian War. It is the old idea always cherished by the young and the generous—the short and bright career of an Achilles. It so happens that there is no text which answers the purpose better ; and we beg to uphold against the Assembly of the free Kirk the spiritual meaning of the words. They describe a spiritual growth and perfection quickly attained, and the reason of an early "translation" to a better place, nearer the Divine Presence. The impertinence and heartlessness of the cavil only serves to throw suspicion on the temper which led to this deplorable schism.

THE AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.

(From the Globe, June 18.)

THE continued stream of emigration to the United States, and the persistent attempts making factitiously to deepen its flow, naturally call forth efforts to divert the current into other directions. Those who are especially interested in quickening the supply of labour to Australia, appeal with the force of eloquent truth to the superior advantages presented there, to all who wish to live in peace and freedom, and to better their condition, permanently and securely, ere the season of their youth be passed. After comparing the relative advantages of various regions where energy and skill may look for a better reward than they can find at home, Sir Richard MacDonnell says in a recent lecture delivered at Dublin :—

"Of all British colonies, South Australia, perhaps, exhibits the most striking picture of farming industry, and on the whole seems the place where, good as the labourer's condition may be elsewhere, he has by prudence and industry the best chance of rising in the social scale, and becoming in his turn an employer of labour. In 1861 the population was under 130,000 ; yet that handful of people had nearly as many acres under wheat as there were in Ireland last year. Probably, at this moment there are in South Australia half-a-million of acres under tillage, independent of of 1,388,160 acres of enclosed grass paddocks. This gives about three and three-quarter acres to each member of the population, counting women and children ; and I assert the above to be the greatest proportion of tilled land to the population which is to be found in any part of the globe."

The ex-Governor of the colony proceeds to draw a glowing picture of its vast wealth in flocks and herds, of the prolific yield of its soil, and of the facilities which it presents for the lucrative and steady employment of labour : and this is done, not in the spirit of invidious preference, but rather a singling out for praise the colony with which he has been more intimately acquainted from amongst the prosperous sisterhood of youthful States which own the Sovereignty of England at the other side of the globe.

To persons wishing to emigrate it is of the utmost practical importance to know at what rate society is growing in the various countries that invite them.

They find themselves gasping in their native shallows and long to get into the deep and clear waters of a quickly running stream. To what end do they incur the pain and peril of change if they cannot obtain this ? And what, if they only suffer themselves to be guided into a tank, already full, where they are destined to be netted and caught ? Putting aside all sinister and exceptional considerations, it is obvious that a colony or group of colonies forming part of the most powerful and wealthy empire in the world, if once they have got a good start in the race of productive life, and have arrived at the stage of impatience for further improvement, must present peculiar advantages above other communities. Men with vigour, industry, pluck, and brains, are of more value there than elsewhere. Everything is opening for them : nothing has been worn, spoilt, or overdone. Society retains the freshness of youth, without being uninformed by the wisdom of age. The intiatory trials and hardships of lonely adventure are past ; order and law are established ; what will do best in the way of production has been ascertained ; and rapid means of intercommunication and interchange of commodities exist with the whole world. The pace at which progress moves in such a community is marvellous, and its results might well be discredited as fabulous, if we had not the figures taken from the national account kept by double entry. The whole of the Australian colonies, exclusive of New Zealand, contain but 1,150,000 people, yet they possess amongst them a greater amount of agricultural and mineral wealth than any other equal number of persons in the world. "Their gold mines," says the author of a valuable pamphlet on *Emigration from the British Islands Considered, &c.*, "do not require a reporter, for they have already reported themselves to the uttermost ends of the earth by the dispersion of their precious produce to the value of more than £121,000,000." Even more extraordinary are the statistics of live stock and of the enormous export trade in wool. They possess 20,000,000 sheep, 4,000,000 cattle, and 220,000 horses. 70,000,000 lbs. of wool are annually sent by them to feed the looms of Yorkshire ; and every year the amount is upon the increase. The culture of the vine has recently spread so rapidly, that besides the ordinary consumption of its fruit, by all classes, as in France and Italy, 300,000 gallons of wine are stated to have been made in the course of last year ; and the utmost confidence is felt in the speedy development of that branch of industry both for home use and exportation.

In a letter addressed by Captain Bagot to Lord Lyttleton, as chairman of the Colonial Emigration Society, a striking contrast is presented of the comparative value to England of the same number of emigrants to the United States and to Australia. In 1860 the Australian colonies collectively imported from England to the value of £12 13s. per head, and exported to her £12 for each ; while in 1859 the inhabitants of the American States imported from England commodities to the value of 16s. 6d. per head ; and exported to this country goods to the value of but £1 3s. 4d. per head. Is it possible to add anything to the cogency of the reasoning which these remarkable figures suggest ? We cannot, and we ought not, to interpose any obstacle in the way of emigration whithersoever our unemployed citizens choose to go ; but nationally it is worthy of consideration whether it were not well worth our while to increase the co-operative aid given to the colonies to quicken the supply of labour their adolescent enterprise needs. Were the cost of the voyage to Queensland or South Australia made only equal to that to New York, it cannot be doubted that the present disproportion between the numbers that yearly embark for the opposite destinations would speedily cease. To force or even to induce our surplus population to migrate to particular places, merely because we do not know what to do with them at home, would indeed be a great wrong as well as a great error. Each colony must judge for itself how much it wants, and when. But with the elastic test and check of contributive aid to be in all cases required by the Colonial Government, the imperial Executive need not fear to do its portion of a work, which if judiciously done, must equally benefit those who go forth, those who stay behind, and those with whom the new settlers cast their future lot.

COLONEL WAUGH'S BANKRUPTCY.

(From the Times, June 13.)

WE English are a forgiving race. If we sometimes let our idols grow mouldy and leave our great men unhonoured, we at least do not nurse our grievances like

ciety was likely to make upon its resources. (Cheers.) We have now, I venture to think, reached a time when it is no longer a question, so far as this institution is concerned, whether that reconciliation can be happily effected. I know that much has been due to the labours of the excellent Principal who now so worthily occupies that place—I know that much has been due to the ability, self-denying zeal, and unwearied assiduity of the teachers and professors of this college; but not even these powerful agencies would have availed to effect the results which have been actually achieved unless the principle had been sound, and unless the plan of the college have been found to combine a just relation to practical experience. (Cheers.) But I must say that to those who occupy positions such as that which I unworthily feel, opportunities like these are the means of affording many lessons. It is true that this ancient community of which we are members is likewise in one sense a young community, because it has about it the vigour, elasticity, and growth of youth; and while it expands in power we rejoice to believe that it is likewise growing more and more compact in internal solidity and strength. The meeting of class with class to which reference has been made, from several and distinct positions, tends to unite us in mind and heart. It is true I require to think that is the sphere in which I ordinarily live and move, so much has been done to consolidate the institution of the country by improving its laws and by bettering the condition of its people. But it is also true that if we want to know what is the special security of our social strength and national prosperity we must look for it, not in what can be done by Parliaments and legislatures, but by the earnest, patient intelligence and self-denying efforts of men and public bodies, who do their duty each in his own sphere. And I know no more valuable instance of the success of such efforts than in the case of the evening classes in King's College. (Cheers.) There is no doubt a great want to be satisfied—there is no doubt that the immense commercial progress and material activity of the age require not only stimulants but correctives. They require not that they should be repressed, not that they should be discouraged, but that they should be balanced by the higher cultivation of our nature—of our intellectual and moral and, above all, of our spiritual nature. (Cheers.) There have been made efforts, which I cannot characterize otherwise than as most gallant, to carry that higher degree of cultivation into spheres which of all others it was the most difficult for it to enter—I mean the sphere of those who are already burdened with the avocations which ordinary men may well deem to be fully equal to their strength, and such as entitle them when the ordinary labours of the day are done to retire to their repose. But it has been shown that there is in society, even in the heart of this vast and crowded metropolis, no inconsiderable portion of men—an increasing portion, I hope, and venture to believe—who are willing, even after the exhaustion of the day, to enter on new efforts, for the purpose of giving to their minds the immense advantages that are to be derived from refined education. In the profession to which I belong we do, for six months in the year, at any rate, know something of what it is, within the compass of 24 hours, to finish one day's work and then to go down to Westminster and begin another. (Cheers.) So far I am able to sympathize with you, because that which we do under the strongest obligations—that which I venture to say we must do almost whether we like it or not—you have done by a free and spontaneous effort, and the result is accorded in the marks of distinction which I have just distributed. I for my part do not go down as far as the lowest classes in this country are concerned. It becomes a matter of increasing difficulty to induce even young men among us to make the efforts and exertions which are necessary to achieve progress in the work of education. There can be no doubt that we require in all classes of society the stimulus of necessity in order to induce to labour and to reap through labour the reward it produces. It is impossible not to see what immense labour is required of the teachers of our schools and our Universities, who have to do with the highest classes of the country, and in how many cases it happens that the most devoted labours bestowed in the most intelligent manner and with a zeal and self-denial not to be exceeded produce but slender results; but there is a broader strata of society, an immense mass of intelligent material, which is susceptible of every kind and degree of cultivation; and if we have come to the time when, in certain classes of society, the attractions of wealth and the outer world prove too much for the more sober attractions of learning then it becomes more than ever necessary that we should look downwards into those veins of rich material in which the English nation abounds (cheers), and that by efforts such as these new recruits should be continually brought forth in increasing numbers to add themselves to the body of those who are the followers of the Muses or students in the inferior walks of letters and mental cultivation. It is therefore a great work to which the promoters of these evening classes have addressed themselves, and the importance of which cannot be measured even by the results attained within these walls. Much may be done here, but why should not that much be multiplied elsewhere? (Hear, hear.) You have had no advantages, you have no powers, except what are possessed by others. What a man has done a man may do; but you have lifted up a lamp in the face of the country which I trust will serve to lead others to imitate the efforts here made, and to bring forth from among the industrious youth, not excluding other periods of life, for nothing has struck me more than the manner in which varied ages are here combined in one affectionate brotherhood and one generous emulation—to draw forth the struggling energies of youth, to satisfy its nobler aspirations, and to call it away, not only from vice and dissipation, but from sluggishness and indolence, and to encourage every man to find within himself, and to develope to the best of his abilities, the gifts with which Providence has endowed him. I rejoice to see that these evening classes have been attended by no common success. I need not say how cordially I wish the promoters continued success to their meritorious labours, nor need I assure those to whom I have had the honour of distributing, with my own hands, the prizes and certificates, how earnestly I desire that the rewards they have received, and the testimonials afforded to them to-night may be to them not merely signals and records of what they have done, but also much more—namely, incentives and encouragements to persevere in a continuing industry, to continue the cultivation of their gifts, to consider themselves responsible before God and man, every one of them, for applying and opening up to the best of their ability all the faculties they possess, and to find in the exercise of those faculties, and in their exertions in every work that is for the glory of God and the good of man, no small solace amid the difficulties of life, no small pledge that when that life comes to a close it may prove to have been but the harbinger of a better and a brighter one. (Cheers.) I beg to return you my sincere thanks for the vote which you have passed, and to assure you that the instruction which I receive and the practical knowledge I derive from meeting you on an occasion like the present encourages me in the laborious profession to which I too am given, and satisfies me more and more that the increasing strength and happiness of this country will continue to be found in efforts like this—in conscientious individual exertion, each man striving for himself to do his duty to the best and utmost of his ability in that sphere and station of life to which it has pleased God to call him. (Loud cheers.)

The proceedings then terminated.

A RUSSIAN VIEW OF THE POLISH QUESTION.

(To the Editor of the Times, May 22.)

SIR,—Poland, her sorrows and her wrongs, the valour of her sons and the ferocity of her barbarian conquerors, have for the greater part of a century been a theme for the declamation of the orator and the inspired song of the poet. At length the Pole has been elevated into the hero of romance, the man of chivalry, the man of generosity, and the man of truth. The patriots who so securely denounce the Muscovite tyrant in the drawing-rooms of London, or in the salons of Paris plot sedition which others are to execute, are imagined to be the representative men of a highly cultivated race, and learning, genius, and valour are pictured as beating the bleeding wing against their cage, and slowly withering into an untimely tomb beneath the oppressive despotism of Russia.

Are these things true? What epitaph does history (which never lies, but with her calm recording pencil chronicles the truth, uninfluenced by temporary feeling and party interests) inscribe upon the tomb of Poland? She speaks of the Kingdom of Poland as she once was constituted, and tells us she was the curse of Europe, the arena of unceasing tumult, perpetual intrigue, and constant war. She tells us of a barbarous people, a turbulent nobility, and an elected King. The chicanery which marked the election of Popes was here repeated upon a vaster and more sanguinary scale. We had in England long ages since a calamitious struggle between the Houses of York and Lancaster. That struggle lasted for generations, and then died utterly away. But for Poland there was no such hope; she was convulsed each time her throne was vacant, and the moment it was filled the domination of a faction was confirmed.

If I recal these most unwelcome truths it is not to defend that great European crime, the partition of Poland; it is only that I may clear the ground of some of the rubbish with which it is cumbered in order to view in their true proportions the ruins of a national existence. The politics of the last generation are history now, and it is only by understanding them aright that we can correctly estimate the European complications of to-day. Neither do I defend the unjust and tyrannical policy which Russia too long adopted towards Poland; the reign of the last Emperor was a period of oppression and severity, and the unhappy land writhed silently beneath the armed heel she had not the power to sting.

But, I ask, if such was the history of Poland antecedentedly to its partition, have 70 years of Russian supremacy made it more qualified for freedom? Will she come out of the fire refined and purified, instructed by despotism to walk in the narrow path of constitutional freedom, and taught by the severities she has experienced the advantages of toleration and peace? I cannot anticipate it. A people who have been long oppressed (and the liberal journals bear witness in this case to a long period of oppression) may well be the objects of our sympathy, for our sympathy is ever with the wronged. We may desire their good, we may intercede for them with their masters, we may accord them a generous hospitality when they are driven homeless to our shores,—but out of such materials to reconstitute a people, to give them power, dominion, and a place among the nations of Europe would be to confide a sword to the hand of a madman, which he is certain to wield against others, and probably in a moment of frenzy will turn against himself.

Doubtless these sentiments are not those of the popularity hunters of to-day; but I appeal from the delicious enthusiasm of platform oratory to the sounder judgment of statesmen, to the men who guide the Councils of England, and who have to foster her interests and to preserve their own historic fame. If they encourage the guerilla warfare which is desolating Poland they will commit a great error, and inflict a lasting injury on the cause of political and social reform.

When the Emperor Nicholas died a great change took place in the Councils of Russia. His son, the present Emperor Alexander, had been no unheeding observer, and he determined to institute reforms in every part of his enormous dominions. Those who know the history of the last six years are well aware of the undaunted courage and the unwavering determination with which he has carried on his noble enterprise. During that short period (for what are six years in the life of a nation?) the corruption which was eating away the greatness of the empire has been enormously lessened! every commercial and agricultural enterprise which was calculated to promote the interests of the people has met with judicious and discriminating aid; means of communication have on all sides been opened up; some of the laws have been ameliorated, while others are now in the course of amendment; and some of the most recognized guarantees of national liberty, such as trial by jury, are on the eve of being introduced.

The greatest, however, of all the reforms accomplished by the Emperor was the emancipation of the serfs. It was bitterly opposed by a large and powerful class, who saw their own overthrow in the decree which gave freedom to 23,000,000 of their slaves; for the Russian proprietors had deeply mortgaged their estates, and knew that the loss of the compulsory labour which had given them value would involve them in ruin as widespread as that which 30 years ago overtook the West Indian planters. Nevertheless, the policy of emancipation has been most successfully carried out in Russia, and has done more to render the Emperor beloved and his government powerful than the most sanguine could have ventured to predict.

Emancipation, which was received by the Russian nobility with dissatisfaction, was met by that of Poland with rebellion. The proprietors in Poland have been impoverished partly by the effect of legislation, but far more by their own reckless extravagance. Many of the so-called nobility are scarcely removed from the position of the peasant, and, while a few great lords may count their serfs by the thousand, the majority are masters of only one, two, or a very small number. This titular nobility has even in many instances sold its estates and congregates in Warsaw or the country towns, where poverty compels its members to live in obscurity. They still, however, claim to be of a superior race, and look upon any attempt to raise the serf population to freedom with the same hostility a Southerner displays when it is suggested that the negro shall be emancipated and be regarded as his equal before the law. Thus, in Poland society is composed of a few great and a number of petty nobles, and these constitute an exclusive caste, while the remainder of the population is made up of toiling millions whom we call serfs, but who in fact are slaves.

Will any unprejudiced mind see in such a society the elements necessary for the formation of a Constitutional Government? Will any one, however sanguine, dream that the serfs will preserve their newly acquired freedom for six months after their country is *free and independent*? May we not rather denounce the impudent pretence which uses the great names of liberty and nationality to cloak the most sordid aim that ever disgraced a faction?

The fact that in this struggle some men with higher aspirations mingle by no means affects the question. Every cause has its heroes, every religion its votaries, and we may not dispute that Poland too may have her patriots and her martyrs.

The character of the movement has, however, been well understood by the peasants; the revolutionists complain of their indifference to freedom; but the peasant has not joined in the struggle, or has joined only with the authorities, because he knew that the aim of his masters was to continue his old serfdom, and not to invest him with new liberties—that freedom and independence were but the specious warcries of a lying party, while the perpetuation of his bondage was in truth their principal desire.

The rebellion, therefore, is the insurrection of a class, and is not the uprising of a nation. There is about it nothing which should induce the lovers of constitutional freedom to support it, but, on the contrary, all enlightened men, when the facts are fairly before them, will desire to support the Government.

The Emperor, before these troubles broke out, had granted concessions evidently intended to pave the way to future self-government. A separate administration had been given to the Kingdom of Poland, and among its members were some of the principal nobility; other members of the nobility had been introduced into the Senate, local self-government had been to a great extent conceded, and a law securing personal liberty had been granted. Moreover, it was understood that Poland was no longer regarded as a valuable possession by the Russian Government: it was, on the contrary, but a costly incumbrance, which would be cheaply parted with at any price short of dishonour.

Such was the state of affairs when the Grand Duke Constantine was appointed Viceroy, with a patriotic Polish nobleman as his principal Minister; and I would ask whether the conduct pursued up to this time was that of a domineering tyrant or an enlightened and reforming Prince? For my own part, I believe that it was impossible to act with greater wisdom or truer statesmanship. The history of the present century abundantly proves that it requires a long and patient training to fit a people for constitutional freedom, and the ameliorations in the condition of Poland which the reforms I have named would in time have effected were but the deep foundations on which the superstructure of liberty would subsequently have been reared up.

The conscription, about which so much has been said, was the work of the Polish Wielopolsky. It was carried out in a manner which was opposed to the will and better convictions of the Grand Duke, but it was insisted on by his adviser, who threatened to resign if he was prevented carrying his policy into effect. The conduct, therefore, which most unjustly has made the Emperor Alexander unpopular in England should be regarded as the probable policy which the rulers of a free Poland would pursue towards their inferiors.

When we turn from the policy of the Government to the history of the war, we are amazed at the fables with which the press of England has been deceived:—great victories of the patriots over their foreign tyrants are constantly reported; the insurrection spreads 'at one time to Finland, at another time to Kieff; on a third occasion 35,000 miles are occupied by the insurgents; and on a fourth they cut the telegraph wires and tear up the rails between Wilna and Warsaw on the one line and Wilna and Konigsberg upon the other. The Englishman gravely credits the political information thus cheaply prepared for him, forgetful that Finland and Kieff have for Poland much the same amount of political sympathies and interest as the Connaught peasant and the New Zealand Maori entertain for the Hindoo, and ready as likely to make common cause with it. The impression created by that 35,000 miles of territory remains though, subsequently, Mieroslawski states in his protest dated the 15th of March, that they were masters only of a few square miles when Langiewicz proclaimed himself Dictator only five days before; while, as to the rails being torn up between Konigsberg and Wilna, I can myself testify, in the most positive manner, to the untruth of that statement, as I travelled over them the day after they were stated to have been destroyed.

The fact is that Poland is the theatre of a guerilla war; wherever the insurgents have drawn to a head they have been defeated, but in a vast and thinly populated country, where interminable forests and morasses afford shelter to the fugitive, it is almost impossible to terminate such a struggle; the only course for a Government to adopt is to occupy the country militarily, to hold it under the stern *regime* of martial law, for let it be clearly understood that it will extend mercy to those who seek it at its hands. For there must be bounds beyond which concession would be criminal, and the interests of civilization and humanity render it imperative that this contest should be brought to a speedy end—this massacre in detail, this vindictive and sanguinary struggle for the revival of barbarous privileges, must be put down if there is to be any resurrection for Poland.

There is, however, another agency at work, the evil influence of which is exerted in the specious cause of the insurgents,—French gold, French officers, French Zouaves, are all enlisted in the struggle, and the Polish malcontents continue to maintain this disastrous contest in the hope that the crowned Camillus of the Tuileries may throw his sword into the scale on their behalf; and what, then, we inquire, has civilization to gain by the continuance of this war? There is the certainty of a desolated land, of ruined cities, burning homesteads, cowardly assassinations, and the perpetration of every outrage which marks the bitterest phases of international and internecine war. To compensate for these evils what may we anticipate? If the Russian Government finally succeed, they will have put down the insurrection by force, and may deal with the rebels at their will; if they fail, the triumphant nobles may recover their lost ascendancy; again they may domineer at their will over their unhappy serfs, and again in wild and dissolute extravagance squander their means and impoverish their country. But France, the valorous, the chivalrous,—the France that alone among nations goes to war for an idea, will she retire empty-handed from the struggle? Is she too dignified to join in the scramble for provinces, and too haughty to receive a guerdon worthy the acceptance of a conquering dynasty? Is she too scrupulous in the hour of victory to recal the bitter recollections of defeat, and to determine that the triumphant peace of 1815 shall atone for the disastrous restitutions wrung from her half a century before?

"Sympathy for Poland," as the term is used here and on the Continent, means, then, the domination of a retrograde class, the repression of the rising liberties of her people, the crushing out of its best hopes, and the thwarting of the honest endeavours of a reforming Monarch. "Sympathy for Poland" means European war, our own entanglement in the ambitious schemes of a dynasty the only security of which is a policy of aggression, a career of victory for France, eventuating in all probability in a peace which will crown her with no barren triumph—a peace which will humiliate Prussia as well as Russia; constitute a Catholic Kingdom in the North, which will ever be at the call of Napoleon; while the recollections which were slowly dying out will be revived, and France will dream anew the dream of universal empire, which she will have made her first great step to attain in the acquired boundary of the Rhine.

D.

78, English Quay, St. Petersburg, April 29.

Business Announcements.

TO COTTON PLANTERS.—Egyptian Cotton Seed, Cattle Hoes and Scarifiers, Forbes-Dunlop Patent Roller Gins.

Apply to PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Honorary Agents, Manchester, Cotton Supply Association.

ROSSLER & Co., Watchmakers and Jewellers, have always on hand an assortment of fine Jewellery, Clocks, Watches, Eye and Opera Glasses, Musical Boxes, &c.

All orders for repairing articles carefully and promptly attended to.

ROSSLER & Co. would be grateful for a continuance of the extensive patronage and public favor they have hitherto received, and will do all in their power to merit i

SYKES & Co., PHOTOGRAPHERS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS, beg to say that they have now on hand a large stock of Photographic materials of every description, viz., Lenses both for Portraits and Views, Cameras of all sorts, Baths, Stereoscopes of Assortment; Views, Plate Boxes, Albums, Morocco and Union Cases, Passepartouts; also a stock of Miscellaneous articles, including a beautiful lot of Stained Glasswaro engraved with views of Bombay, and Native Costumes from Photographs taken here, Magic Lantern Slides, Gilt Moulding for Frames, and French Wall Papers.

Hummum Street, 16th June 1863.

A. ALLEN, 17, APOLLO STREET,

BEGS respectfully to intimate that he has just received the latest BOOK OF FASHIONS, direct from Paris.

Also an assortment of the best FRENCH and ENGLISH Superfine Broad Cloths and Vestings of fine thin textures, and for Full Dress or light Morning Coats there is nothing more suitable for the climate in Bombay.

Black and Fancy Doeskins especially for Wedding outfits.
A choice variety of Scotch Woollen Cloths.
Mixed Lama Cloths, and French Merino Cloths.
A variety of Fancy Angolas and Heather mixed Tweeds.
Black and White Moiro Antique and Fancy Vestings.
English-made Shirts, Collars, Neckties, and Hosiery.
Helmets, low crowned Sun Topies, and Scotch Caps.
Fine Blue Serge suits for Monsoon wear, Rs. 32.
MINGALLIED MUSLIN WATERPROOF COATS, LEGGINGS, AND SOU'-WESTERS, Rs. 32.
VENTILATED WATERPROOF or SUNPROOF CAPS, Rs. 6.

TERMS—CASH.

Orders from Out-stations punctually attended to.

JACOB AND COMPANY,

CIVIL, Military, and Outfitting establishment, Bombay, always on hand a large assortment of Black, Blue and Scarlet West of England Cloths.

Black, Blue, and Oxford Mixed Doeskins and Venetians.

A variety of Fancy Cassemeres, Scotch Tweeds, Heather mixtures and Fancy Flannels, for Suits.

Drab, Brown, and Oxford mixed Corded Angolas, admirably adapted for Riding Trowsers.

Black and Colored Silk Alpacas.

White Fancy Quiltings for Vests.

Best English Longcloth Shirts and Linen Collars.

Fancy Silk and Lace Neck Ties, and Scarfs.

Black Silk Hats, from the best manufacturers.

Ellwood's Patent Ventilating Felt Helmets, and every other description of Hats, at present in vogue in London, suited for all purposes, lately arrived.

Angolas, Genzo, and Thread Under-Shirts.

Brown and White Thread and Angola Socks.

Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes.

Trunks, Portmanteaus, Carpet Bags, Railway Wrappers, Writing Desks, Fancy Soaps, and Perfumery.

Eureka Shirts, Ellwood's Air Chamber Helmets and Felt Hats

Single and Double Barrelled Guns.

Double Barrelled Pistols and Revolvers.

A good supply of Ready-made Coats, Vests, and Trowsers, of every description, and Flannel Shirts, always on hand.

Cashmere, Scinnagurry, and Cabul Shawls, Scarfs, Coats, and Dressing Gowns.

Bombay and Malabar-work and Persian Carpets.

A large assortment of China Shawls, Work Boxes, Fans, and Curiosities.

A small assortment of real Meerschaum Pipes.

Patterns and Instructions for measurement sent Post Free.

N. B.—The Tailoring Department is under the superintendence of a thoroughly competent European Cutter, and Gentlemen may rest assured that all orders will be executed in a proper manner.

Ladies and Gentlemen proceeding to England will find the above Establishment more than any other House can supply them.

Orders from Out-stations should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Auction Announcements.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF THE REMAINING VALUABLE COLLECTION OF BOOKS, &c., OF THE LATE SHOP OF HADJI AHMED ESSAW, IN FORBES STREET, FORT.

(Without Reserve.)

On WEDNESDAY the 15th, and THURSDAY the 16th instant, and if necessary on the following day, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. WILL SUBMIT TO SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at his Shop, in Forbes Street, Fort, all the remaining collection of BOOKS, &c., of the late Shop of Hadji Ahmed Essaw.

Full particulars will appear in the Catalogue which will be published, and to be had at the Rooms of the Auctioneers.

The above will be on view from Monday the 13th instant.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 13th July 1863.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE.

SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION IN THE SANITARIUM, ESPLANADE.

By order of the Committees of Adjustment.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 13th instant, at the Sanitarium Bungalow, Esplanade, the property of the late Captain W. EDGEWORTH, of H. M.'s 3rd Dragoon Guards, Lieutenant E. VAUGHAN, of H. M.'s 28th Regiment of Foot, and Lieutenant T. H. CRAFFORD, of the Royal Artillery, comprising a handsome Iron Grey Horse, a Saddle and Bridle, a first-rate Dog Cart, quite new, just imported from England, a pair Duelling Pistols, three Revolvers with Apparatus in Cases, an Ice Machine, Leather Trunks and Portmanteaus, Military Accoutrements, Wearing Apparel, Books, and a variety of other Articles.

The Horse and Dog Cart will be sold at one o'clock P.M. precisely.

LANDED PROPERTY FOR SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

By order of the Administrator General.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE WILL SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, on WEDNESDAY the 15th instant, at 4 o'clock P.M. on the Premises.—All that MESSUAGE, TENEMENT, or DWELLING HOUSE, standing on the Mandvee Ground, situate in Goy Waddy, without the Fort Walls of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 110, the Property of the Estate of the late Mr. DOMINGOS FRANCIS DECRUZ, and bounded as follows, that is to say—on the East by the Road leading from the Mandvee to the West by the House of N. S. de Esperanca, on the North by the House of Mr. Domingos Gonsalves, and on the South by the House of N. S. de Esperanca.

The Conditions of Sale and other particulars may be known at the time of sale.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

The property of the late Captain H. H. ELLIOTT, 1st Lancers, a DOUBLE BARRELLED RIFLE by Brown and Boddis.

A small batch of fine CHAMPAGNE COGNAC, by Goodin Freres, at Rs. 24 per dozen. Sample Bottle may be had for Rs. 2 Cash.

GLASS DOMES FOR CLOCKS AND FIGURES.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE has just received for sale on Commission, a small Invoice of Spare GLASS DOMES WITH STANDS, suitable for Clocks, Figures, &c. &c.

A few pairs of Electro-plated Gig, Pinion and Carriage Lamps, and patent new improved Revolver in case complete by Dean Adams and Dean.

Bombay, 13th July 1863. RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE & Co.

MESSRS. FRANCIS & CO.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 14th instant, Messrs. FRANCIS & Co. WILL SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, a large quantity of Grey Shirtings, Madapollams, Jaconets, T. Cloths, 2 Casks assorted Screws, 1 Case of Files, 4 Casks Iron Kettles, 6 Cases Oilman Stores, 2 Cases Gilt Picture Frames, 40 Dozen Beer, a few Dozen Sherry and Claret, and Sundry other fancy articles.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Just received new Saddlery ex *Edith Byrne* and *Orient*, by Wm. Mirrices & Co. of Glasgow. Brass and Plated Gig Harness, Plated Chariot Harness, Ladies' Side Saddles, quilled, with Furniture complete.

Holland Gin in cases of 15 Bottles.

Gents'-and Ladies riding Switches.

Oil Cloth Carpets for Floors and Stair Cases.

Ready made Flannel Coats, &c.

JEWELLERY RECEIVED PER OVERLAND MAIL.

Fancy Gold Brooches.
Gold Bracelets and Earrings.
Gold Necklets.
Ruby and Emerald Rings.

N. B.—Messrs. Hitchins, Stewart & Co. have kindly permitted us to state that reference may be made to them.

FRANCIS & Co.

Forbes Street, Bombay, 13th July 1863.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 13th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. WILL SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at their ROOMS,

200 Pieces Grey Shirtings.
300 Pieces Grey Madapollams.
500 Pieces Grey Jaconets.
1 Case T. Red Mull.
2 Cases T. Red Twill.
141 Kegs Red Lead.
104 Bitts ditto.
109 Ditto White Lead.
1 Case Lace Edging.
1 Case Printed Dresses, of various patterns.
300 Casks of Beer and Porter, in Quarts and in Pints.
A few Dozen Wooden Buckets.

SALE OF THE VERY VALUABLE APOLLO PRESS COMPANY'S PROPERTY, KNOWN AS THE DADY SCREW.

On SATURDAY, the 1st of August 1863, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to SUBMIT TO PUBLIC AUCTION, on the Premises, the above most valuable Property, comprising within its walls a very large area, and commanding a frontage both in the Apollo and Marine Streets.

N. B.—More complete particulars will be published shortly.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Stunt's Walking and Hunting Shoes just landed.

A few very superior Waterproof Coats,—36, 38, 40, 42, and 44 inches long, and proportionately broad. Price Rs. 15 each.

WATCHES.

First rate Double Cased Gold Watches by James Hoonby, 49, Slater Street, Liverpool.

THE PROPERTY OF A SPORTSMAN LEAVING INDIA.

A neat Press with Glass Doors made and fitted to contain the following, with their implements, ammunition, &c. complete—all well tried weapons:

1 Trantter's large size Revolving Rifle, 5 Chamber.
2 Sharp's Breech Loader Rifles with improved back sights.
1 Double Gun by Moore, 12 bore.
1 Do. do. Westly Richards.
1 Do. do. Joe Manton, 20 bore.
1 Do. Rifle Carbine by Westly Richards.
1 Single Rifle by Collins.
1 Enfield Rifle and 1 Whitworth's ditto.
3 Revolvers of sizes.
Hunting Knife, &c.

Any of the above will be sold separately; but if the whole are taken at once, a large discount will be made.

Bombay, 13th July 1863. CRAWFORD & Co.

HERBERT & Co.—RAMPART ROW.

Rampart Row, near where the Apollo Gate stood.)

THE wonderful changes which have come about in the prices and quality of all European manufactures, has induced HERBERT & Co. to alter their mode of business to meet the exigences of the times.

The following revised list of Stock and Prices will be found greatly to the advantage of buyers.

FOR ENGINEERS, SURVEYORS AND DRAFTSMEN—Comprising Instruments upon the newest and best principles of construction.

UNIVERSAL JOINT SUN DIAL, with edge bar Needle Compass, combined; four and half (4½) inches diameter, with Adjusting Screws, two Spirit Levels;—Lunar Table of Meridional variations and printed directions for adjusting the instrument so as to obtain correctly the exact time of day throughout the year. Rs. 75.

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